# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## GRANT.

### The General's Early Career—A Curious Chapter from the History of the War—The Battles in the Southwest.

The N. Y. *Times'* Washington correspondent has unearthed some interesting facts from the archives of the War Department relative to General Grant's early command in the Southwest. They have not heretofore been publicly known, and their publication now will prove of interest. Speaking of Grant's operations in the vicinity of Vicksburg, the correspondent says:—

Passing now rapidly forward, we come to the operations that piled up the autumn of 1862 and the early months of 1863—to those numerous tentatives against Vicksburg, the deeply interesting story of which has so often been told. It is well known that these attempts were, each in succession, lamentable failures. Well, again politicians, press, public and military superiors grumbled and clamored. McClernand, a vain and ambitious political general, declared he was "tired of furnishing brains for the Army of the Tennessee," and was assigned to an independent command. The old rumors about Grant's personal character were revived. He was pronounced utterly destitute of genius or energy. Even Lincoln's limitless faith did not extend beyond "trying him a little longer." When finally he ran the gauntlet of the batteries and turned eastward to invest Vicksburg from the rear, the audacious enterprise called forth condemnation from headquarters. The kindly President afterwards wrote him that he thought "he had made a mistake." It may be imagined that the dissatisfaction was not decreased by the occurrences that attended the early period of the siege.

He was blamed for inaction, and it was sagely predicted that Joe Johnston would fall on his rear and destroy him. Then he was censured for an attack he made and failed in. Then came, towards the end of May, another assault of the works, which was also a failure. And then there was that done at Washington which has not hitherto been known—an order was sent to General Banks (then investing Port Hudson) directing him to go and take the command of the army from General Grant and to assume it himself.

I have said that this fact has never hitherto been publicly known. It is not only in none of the Lives of General Grant—not even in that of Badeau, who had access to every scrap of known documentary material—but there exists not a written trace of the secret among the archives of the War Department or of the office of the General-in-Chief.

It remains now to add a still more surprising fact—the secret of this critical passage in his life was, until within a month, never known even to him it so closely touches, was never known to General Grant himself!

The officer who was directed to supersede Grant in command of the army investing Vicksburg was, as I have already said, General Banks. The order was an imperative one. Nevertheless, General Banks did not obey the order. He replied, expostulating against it.

The considerations on which that officer based his expostulation will appear when this remarkable correspondence sees the light. This much, however, may be said. He pointed out that for him to abandon his position at Port Hudson would be to give up the key of the Mississippi, imperilling not only the tenure of New Orleans, but jeopardizing our possession of any point of vantage on that vital water-line.

To this rejoinder came from Washington a renewed command to supersede Grant, and when the impolicy of the step was again pointed out by Banks, he was severely censured for disobedience of orders.

Well, this remarkable correspondence went on and on, and bade fair to be indefinitely prolonged, when suddenly Vicksburg fell, and the military gentlemen and politicians, who at Washington had been plotting Grant's destruction, were forced to tune their pipes in pæans and *Io Triomphes* to the laurel crowned commander.

Every scrap of paper bearing on the subject was spirited away from the archives in the departments, while Banks, putting the writings safely by, kept his own counsel. How it came about that a short time since the General-in-Chief got wind of this secret, and, obtaining copies of the correspondence, learnt for the first time this notable episode in his career, it is not for me here to tell. Let us rather follow out one or two of the lines of suggestion that radiate from this pregnant fact.

And, first, one cannot but note the absolute manner in which the destiny of the captain who brought the war to a close depended, in its keenest crisis, on the will and decision of one man. The examples are frequent of generals who were made or marred by what men call chance or fortune. But this is not a case of this nature: it is a thing apart and unique.

For, nothing is more manifest than that, had General Banks carried out his instructions and relieved General Grant at Vicksburg, Grant's historic career would have been abruptly and forever closed. Vicksburg was the knife-balance of his fate. Triumphant there, the prestige of his victory gave him command of larger means and ampler opportunities, and so on, along the entire chain of interdependent events, up to this hour.

But, suppose he had been stripped of his command a month before the fall of the stronghold on the Mississippi? Would not his have been a *carrière manquée*—a failure? Recall to mind what has already been set forth—that he had fallen under the displeasure of the military chiefs who ruled at Washington—chiefs who had before removed him from command, to which, indeed, he seemed to relapse merely by hazard—chiefs who had preferred before him, in one case, a second rate politician, in another an obscure quartermaster. That would have been but a beggarly prologue, which, including Belmont and Shiloh and Haines' Bluff, stopped short, and rose not to the swelling themes of Vicksburg and Chattanooga and Five Forks. It staggers the mind to attempt to follow out the lines of conjecture that suggest themselves in the event that Banks had obeyed his orders and displaced Grant; but the inference would certainly seem to be fair enough that the *opportunity* for whatever the President elect has grown to, as well in the military as in the political way, he owes directly to that officer who, being *ordered* to supersede him, *declined* to supersede him. It is warrantable to assume that Vicksburg would equally have fallen, without reference as to who might have been in command; for the surrender was the result of the blockade, and was an inevitable result. But, had Vicksburg capitulated to Banks not Grant, what a different history of the war would there have been to write!

### The New Cable.

The London *Star* says that for the past four months the manufacture of the French Atlantic cable has been actively going on at Greenwich. The cable is nearly similar to those laid down in 1865 and 1866, with the exception of the core in the present being larger, and weighing one hundred pounds of copper more per mile. The cable is said to be a very strong one, its actual strain being 7¾ tons, while the strain required for laying need never exceed a ton; and to haul in any laid portion the strain would not be over a couple of tons at the most. The first section, from Brest to St. Pierre, measures 2325 miles, and the second section, from St. Pierre to the United States, direct to New York or some point between New York and Boston, is 750 miles long, making a total in miles of cable, 3075. The large core of the cable is to attain greater speed in transmission. Sir James Anderson superintends the whole work for the company. He is of the opinion that by keeping upon the Milne Bank, and around the southern edge of the Grand Bank, there can be no possibility of injury to the cable from icebergs. And it is a well-known fact that the icebergs never "bottom" in over ninety fathoms of water; so, by acting on Sir James Anderson's advice, the line would never be out of five hundred fathoms of water. By June, 1869, the Great Eastern will be under way with her precious cargo.

## WILL MURDER OUT?

### The Recent Tragedies in Our Large Cities.

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday speaks editorially as follows:—

The police have been, it seems to us, wrongly blamed for not immediately discovering the murderers of Mr. Rogers. The case is a singular one. Suppose a man standing in the street; suppose two men who do not know him, have no sort of relation to or connection with him of any sort or kind, chance to pass him, and from a sudden impulse stab him, either because they covet his watch and chain, or, what is not impossible, simply from a hideous impulse to kill? Suppose the murderers escape for the moment, and disappear from the sight of those who chance to see the deed done?

What is there in such a story to give a clue to the police? The detective who works up such a case has nowhere to begin. He finds no motive in the murderer, of hatred or cupidity; no traces of a plan; no connection between him and his victim which he could use as a thread to lead him from one to the other. His chief opportunity lies in a general scrutiny of the haunts of the criminal classes, to see where, perchance, some one is suddenly missing, upon whom suspicion might fairly rest. How slight is the chance of discovery under such circumstances any one may see.

Some years ago, in Philadelphia, on a rainy day, a man walked into a shop on Chesnut street, inquired the price of an umbrella, and while the shopkeeper was speaking, stabbed him to the heart; walked out of the shop, before a bewildered clerk could stop him, and disappeared. He was not intent on robbery, for he did not even take away the umbrella. The shopkeeper was a man of blameless life, without enemies; and all the attempts of the police to trace the assassin were fruitless. Nor is it to this day known certainly who did this murder.

Months afterwards two women were murdered in another part of that city, and a wretch named Spring was arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. At first only slight circumstantial evidence pointed to Spring; and it is doubtful if he could have been convicted, had not his own son, a lad fourteen or fifteen years of age, appeared as a witness against him. This boy, who accompanied his father in a vagrant and restless life, related the circumstances of the murder. Thereupon the father, a hideous-looking creature, accused his son of being the murderer, and told a circumstantial but incredible tale of juvenile depravity, declaring himself to have been the unwilling witness of his son's crimes. It so chanced that the boy was a youth of singularly mild features and timid bearing, while the father was a person of repulsive features and gross animalism, so that his tale bore falsehood upon its face. The trial was long and intensely exciting. All through it Spring maintained that his son was the murderer. Spring was found guilty and hanged; but, with singular malice, he would not, even in his last moments, give a sign of repentance of his lie. The police, it is said, found reason to believe during Spring's trial that the Chesnut street murder was also the act of Spring, and he seems to have been a mere brute, given, when perhaps under the influence of spirit, to an uncontrollable or certainly uncontrolled and fiendish impulse for murder, or passion for blood.

Will murder out? Who killed Mary Rogers, the cigar girl? Who murdered Doctor Bardell? Mrs. Burdell is still living in California, and, we have heard, frightened an American traveller almost out of his wits, who met her in a lonely shanty in Lower California, where, on a stormy evening, he sought a night's lodging. It was surely a startling apparition to a New Yorker, familiar with the history and character of this woman, as well as with her face, to see suddenly those fierce, pitiless eyes gleaming upon him in a lonely California cabin.

Major Hall's device to advertise the only trace of the murderer, the envelope, is certainly bold and original. To offer the companion and accessary of the murderer safety and three thousand dollars was also a shrewd stroke. And yet—suppose the two men were lying concealed in the same hiding place? Suppose them both to become aware of this offer? Would the brute who stabbed poor Rogers hesitate to use his knife also upon the luckless wretch who saw him do the deed, and who is now tempted to give him up?

## NEW ZEALAND.

### The Maori War Again—Persecutions of the Colonists.

*From the London Standard, Jan. 4.*

We can hardly reflect without a shudder upon the perils to which hundreds of our defenseless countrymen—English men, women, and children—are now exposed in New Zealand—perils which the imagination of those who are home-stayers is scarcely able to grasp. This is the worst calamity which we have to fear, in anticipation of the next mail from New Zealand. Disasters in the field, or rather in the forest, are but of comparatively small account in a distant country, where loss of this kind of prestige does not lead directly to loss of power. The Maories are acute enough to know both their strength and their weakness. They have never been able to cope with the regular soldiers of England on anything like fair terms, and they are not likely to challenge any more conclusions in the open field. Their rare instinctive capacity for war has taught them, long before this, that they have no hope of prevailing against the superior discipline and organization of European soldiers. They have become aware that their only chance of success is in a desultory system of bush fighting, and they seem to have added, either in their despair, or in a new access of savage animosity, a kind of tactics which, however it may affect the ultimate issue of the event, they know will be most mischievous to their enemy.

A systematic massacre of the white settlers is a form of warfare which we shall find it difficult to encounter or to provide against. Owing to the nature of the country and the scattered character of the English settlements, which are naturally dispersed along all the most open and defenseless districts of the island, the Maories, who inhabit the wooded and mountainous interior, will be able to make great havoc among the colonists. Our only places of strength are on the sea coast—too far away to afford any real protection to the districts of which they are the nominal capitals. In the art of occupying and fortifying detached posts in the interior we seem to be inferior to the Maories, nor have we force sufficient to keep up such garrisons in our inland redoubts as might be effective for purposes of defense. The war upon which the colony has entered is, in fact, precisely one in which the Maories risk nothing, and have every advantage, and in which the English settlers risk all, and which they have to wage under the most unfavorable circumstances.

If left to be conducted by the colonists alone, we must be prepared to hear of many pieces of news from New Zealand unflattering to our national pride and shocking to our feelings of humanity. We need hardly say why it is that the colony of New Zealand is unable of its own resources to carry on a war with the Maories in an effective manner. Colonists, as a rule, are neither warlike nor military. The settlers are men who have come to the country with a view of pushing their fortunes, some by trade, others by agriculture and by sheep farming. They have neither taste nor aptitude for the business of fighting, and they have naturally a great reluctance to abandon their ordinary pursuits in order to wage, at their own expense, what must be an unprofitable and may be an inglorious war against savage tribes. There has been no time as yet for the growth of a native European population similar to the hardy pioneers of the Western States of America, able to match the Maories in their own gifts, and to fight them in their own way. The Government itself has no money to spend upon a regular army, and such recruits as it is able to get for the militia are mostly the scum and refuse of the towns, and of the older Australian settlements. It is not surprising, therefore, that the insignificant colonial forces have proved themselves incapable even of holding their own against the Maori insurgents. There has been, doubtless, a good deal exceptionable feebleness and mismanagement displayed by the Central Government at Wellington, in their conduct of this Maori campaign, but there is more excuse than we in our impatience of military disasters, seem inclined to allow for the ill-success of the colonial arms.

The question is, whether the mother country is prepared to abandon the colonists of New Zealand entirely to their own resources, and whether, if she does so, she has elected, what is a fair corollary to this position, to release the colonists from their allegiance to England. The colonists themselves are beginning to ask what advantage they derive from the imperial connection, seeing that while, in the event of a war undertaken by England (without their consent) against a European power, they would be exposed to the perils of invasion and attack from outside, they get no assistance from England in protecting themselves against their own enemies. They urge, not without reason, that this Maori war is really a foreign war—that the Maories are not enemies of their own making—that they existed when the English came to the island, believing it to be a British colony—that the quarrel is rather with the Queen's Government than with the colonists: that there are no specific grievances alleged by the Maori insurgents against the colonial authorities—that the insurrection has for its sole object the throwing off the British supremacy, a thing which it concerns the whole empire to defend, and not only the single colony of New Zealand. And before we adopt the policy of non-interference in New Zealand affairs, it is only just that we should consider, and answer, if possible, the case as submitted on behalf of our New Zealand fellow-countrymen.

## THE PROSPECTOR.

### The Peculiar Man of the Mineral Regions.

There is a class of men peculiar to our new mineral territories to whom the world has not yet done justice. In truth, they are but little known, individually, though in the aggregate they have accomplished wonderful things. I speak of those vagrant spirits commonly called "prospectors," who never make anything for themselves, but are always on the move to make fortunes for other people. Regular miners, traders, and speculators belong to an entirely different genus. They come in after the way has been opened, but with them the spirit of adventure is not a controlling power. They are no more to be compared with the genuine "prospector" than the motley crowd of merchants and artisans who flocked over to the New World in the tracks of the great Columbus are to be named in the same day with that renowned discoverer.

The prospector is a man of imagination. He is a poet—though not generally aware of the fact. Ragged and unshaved, he owns millions, yet seldom has two dimes to jingle in his pocket; for his wealth lies in the undeveloped wilds. The spirit of unrest burns in his blood. He scorns work, but will endure any amount of hardships in his endless search for "rich leads." There is no desert too barren, no tribe of Indians too hostile, no climate too rigorous for his researches. From the rugged canons of the Toyabe he roams to the arid wastes of the Great Basin. Hunger, thirst, chilling snows, and scorching sands seem to give him new life and inspiration.

It matters nothing that he discovers "a good thing"—a nest of ledges worth say a million apiece—this is well enough, but he wants something better; and after a day or two spent in "locating his claims," he is off again, nobody knows where, often with scarcely provisions enough to last him back to the settlements. He travels on mule-back, when he happens to own a mule; on foot, when he must; with company, when any offers; without, when there is none; any way to be driving ahead, discovering new regions and locating claims. He locates so many claims that he forgets where his possessions are located. If he discovered a ledge of pure silver, he would die in a week if he had to work it on his own account. His industry runs in another direction. Variety is the spice of his existence, the motive power of his life.—*J. Ross Browne.*

## CONFLAGRATION.

### Destruction of Valuable Paintings.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the centre of the second floor of the four story building No. 680 Broadway, occupied by H. W. Derby as a picture gallery and bookstore, generally known as the Derby Athenæum. The fire was soon extinguished, but not until the pictures were very badly damaged by heat and smoke. Rothermel's magnificent picture, "Reception at the White House by President Lincoln," valued at $30,000, was so badly blistered by the heat as to render it worthless. Several other pictures were also badly damaged, and a few completely destroyed. Mr. Derby estimates his loss on stock, by fire and water, at $50,000; insured for $90,000, by city companies. The third and fourth floors are occupied by the Saxony Photograph Company. Their damage was slight. The building is owned by the East River National Bank Company, and is damaged to the amount of $300. Insured for $12,000 by city companies. But for the careful manner in which the Fire Department was handled by Chief Engineer Kingsland, and the prompt action of the Fire Patrol in covering up the the remainder of the pictures and stock, the loss would have been very much greater. Officer Remisch of the Fire Marshal's Bureau made an examination, but could not discover the origin of the fire. There was no gas light or flue near, and how the fire could have originated is quite incomprehensible.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

### This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 20—A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 75⅞. Stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 26⅜; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher; middling uplands, 11⅜@11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½@11⅝d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 20—A. M.—Common rosin, 6s.@6s. 3d.

HAVRE, Jan. 20—A. M.—Cotton on the spot 133f.; afloat, 134f.

### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 20—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 75⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 26⅜; Illinois Central, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—1 P. M.—Cotton firmer. middling uplands on the spot, 11½d.; afloat, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales. Cheese, 72s. Turpentine, 31s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 20—P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 9d.

HAVRE, Jan. 20—P. M.—Cotton unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20.—U. S. 5-20s quiet.

ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Petroleum firmer at 58s59f.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### The American Colonization Society—Its Work for 1868—The Rogers Murder—The European Market Reports.

### Financial and Commercial

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The report of

### The American Colonization Society

now in session here, shows that the balance in the treasury January 1, 1868, was $8425. The receipts for the past twelve months has been as follows:—From donations, $26,109; from legacies, $16,794; other sources, $8381; total, $51,284. The sum of $51,766·47 has been expended for the transportation of emigrants, their support on the voyage, and for the first six months after landing in Liberia; $15,609 has been expended for repairs to and sailing of the ship Golconda, and $ 7,657 for other purposes. During the last three years the treasury has been enriched with about $70,000 from the estate of one who had long been a generous friend, the late Eben Fairchild, Esq, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and within a few weeks $6000 have been received from the estate of Hon. Edward Coles of Pennsylvania. Appreciating the high purposes for which this society and Liberia were founded, and which they promise to fulfil, Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, has lately transmitted his contribution of $6606, to be used in sending persons to Liberia. During the last three years the society's outlays have exceeded the receipts by $62 000. The excess in the treasury is thereby almost exhausted, and if its income be not speedily and largely augmented, the work must be considerably reduced. The several trips of the ship Golconda are noticed at length in the report. The total emigration during the year was 453, or 190 less than in 1867, and the total emigration under the auspices of the Colonization Society, and at its expense, numbers 12,995 persons. Reference is made to the large number of applications being received from colored people anxious to emigrate to Literia. Peace, and agricultural and commercial development, continue to prevail in Liberia.

## THE ROGERS MURDER.

### Arrest of a Supposed Accomplice in Connecticut.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WATERBURY, CONN., Jan. 20.—The Waterbury *American* this morning has the following paragraph:—"Monday night a New York detective arrived here and succeded in finding a certain Tom McGivin, who has been in the employ of the Woollen Company here for the past two weeks. The arrest was made upon suspicion that McGivin was the party in whose care the letter was intrusted by the Rogers murderer, which was indorsed 'Tom will give this to you," and which was found upon the ground near the scene of the assassination. McGivin is the convict who escaped to New York from Sing Sing some time since, and succeeded in reaching New York by secreting himself under some lumber on a barge. He was met in New York by friends, who quietly sent him to Waterbury by private conveyance. The detective who made the arrest succeeded in securing the prisoner, and conducted him to New York last evening, and our city officials knew nothing of the matter until after both persons were on their way. A brother of the prisoner arrived here late last evening, from New York, doubtless to put his brother on his guard, but was too late."

### Railroad Accident.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 20.—Two men named Cummings and Brown, laborers on the Central Railroad, were killed near this city yesterday afternoon by a train of cars. They both leave families.

### Fire in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Four of the largest business houses in Leroy, Minnesota, were burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000.

### The New York Money Market.

*From the Herald.*

"An interesting and perhaps important decision was rendered to-day by the United States Supreme Court in connection with the suits brought by the New York banks to test the right of the State to tax United States securities. The Chief Justice read the opinion of the Court to the effect that certificates of indebtedness, commonly known as three per cents and greenbacks are exempt from such taxation. Heretofore our banks and corporations, in preparing their annual statement, have been accustomed to convert their resources into United States bonds in order to escape this local impost; but under the decision just rendered it will be sufficient in future to have their funds in three per cents and greenbacks.

"The money market to-day was extremely well supplied, although a rather sharp demand was reported at the close, owing to the fact that borrowers, in expectation of lower rates, had postponed their engagements until the close. The ruling rate was 7 per cent on all kinds of collaterals but good houses and favored customers, with prime collaterals, were freely supplied at 6. The banks are glutted with national bank notes which have been supplied here in large amounts from the interior, and particularly from the West, and are beginning to exchange them at the Sub-Treasury for three per cents about seventeen millions of which yet remain unissued. This exchange is beneficial both ways. It provides funds for the immediate expenses of the Government, and it increases the legal reserve of the banks, enabling the latter to be still more generous in extending accommodation to those wishing loans and discounts. The money market is at present a model of good order, and transactions take place without much annoyance. It is within the power of Congress to preserve this healthful state of things by doing away with the present system of quarterly bank statements and the spasms and disturbance which it produces in financial circles."

*From the Times.*

"The money market was fairly active at 7 per cent. among the stock brokers. There was some running round near the close of bank hours for comparatively moderate sums, to make up the bank accounts of the day, but with the prominent stock exchange firms and the great dealers in the public funds the offerings from lenders at 7 per cent. were more than equal to their wants.

"The public funds were active for the old 5-20s of 1862 at 113¼@113½ per cent., and for the new of 1867 at yesterday's advance to 108⅝ per cent. The other 5-20s were steady at Monday's prices, and the 5 per cents 10-40s again sold at 107⅞ per cent.

"In the Southern State bonds there was a recovery in Tennessee of ¾@1 per cent. on the old and new and a further rise of 1 per cent. on the 6 per cent Levee bonds of Louisiana and 2@2½ per cent on the 8 per cent. Levee bonds. The old State 6 per cents rose to 75@76 per cent. In the 8 per cent. Levee bonds we hear of transactions late this afternoon at 86½ per cent. The North Carolinas, Alabamas, and Missouris were steady. Alabamas sold at 93 per cent for the 8 per cents, and the closing quotation was 91 bid and 93 per cent. asked.

"In the Railway market there was much firmness in price, and some excitement in New York Central, which sold at 166@166¾@165½@166¾@165¾@166¼ per fluctuations of the market were frequent and quite sudden. The Western Roads were generally firm, and an advance of 1@1½ per cent. was had on Michigan Southern, and ¾ per cent on Cleveland and Pittsburg. On the miscellaneous share list, Pacific Mail was lower than yesterday; Canton, Western Telegraph, Mariposa, and the Express stocks higher."

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### The Byrnes Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The trial of Samuel Holt for the murder of Christopher Byrnes resulted, last evening, in a verdict of not guilty. During the progress of the trial it was observed that the most intensely interested spectators were members or adherents of the two rival fire companies, the Niagara Hose, to which the deceased belonged, and the Franklin Engine, in favor of which the sympathies of the prisoner were said to have been enlisted; and consequently when the prosecution would make a decided hit the Niagara side of the auditorium would titter gleefully, while, on the other hand, the Franklin side gave audible indications of satisfaction at any flourish made by counsel for the defense. When the jury came into court to render their verdict, Judge Allison, anticipating disorderly conduct from these parties, warned them that any demonstration made in the court-room would meet with summary punishment. Notwithstanding this caution, when the verdict was announced the Franklin side clapped their hands and tossed up their hats. Two of the offenders were detected by the officers and brought up before the Court. Judge Allison said he would make an example of them, in order to teach others that this was a court of justice, and not an ordinary theatre, and that decorum should be observed, under penalty of severe punishment for the breach of it. They were sent below for forty-eight hours.

This morning the prisoner's counsel made a motion for the speedy impanelling of a jury for the trial of the bill charging him with the murder of Edward Byrnes, which motion the Court directed to be filed.

### The Hill Murder—Mrs. Twitchell in Court.

This morning, before Judges Allison and Peirce, Mrs. Twitchell was brought up for trial, having been conveyed from the prison to the court house in a carriage attended by her uncle and the Sheriff's officers. She was attired in black and closely veiled, but talked freely with her counsel and her friends who sat about the dock in which she was placed. The District Attorney called attention to the case, saying:—"May it please your Honers, I hold in my hand the bill of indictment charging George S. Twitchell, Jr., and Camilla E. Twitchell with the murder of Mary E. Hill. To this indictment the prisoners have pleaded not guilty, and the prisoner in the dock has claimed a separate trial. I now move that a jury be called to try her case."

Counsel for the prisoner opposing no objection, the Court directed the empanelling of the jury to be proceeded with.

Samuel Cooper called; had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and had formed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and was challenged for cause by the Commonwealth.

John H. Clayton had formed an opinion, and was therefore challenged by the Commonwealth.

Samuel Haines had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Lemuel S. Hunt had neither formed an opinion nor entertained scruples, and was chosen as the first.

Leopold Lawrence was not disqualified by scruple or opinion, and was selected as a juror.

Martin Smith had neither opinion nor scruple, and was not challenged.

Simon Funk had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Hugh Ingram was not disqualified by opinion or scruple, and was not challenged.

Conrad Michael had neither scruple nor opinion, and was accepted.

Henry Thompson had formed an opinion, and was therefore challenged by the Commonwealth.

Thomas Rementer was disqualified because of opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Charles Pressler was challenged by the Commonwealth because of opinion.

William Stewart was challenged because of opinion. Upon being examined by the Court, he said he thought he could judge the case independently of his opinion, but his memory was so defective that he feared he could not recollect the facts as the trial progressed. The Court sustained the challenge.

Paul Hallowell had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, and was challenged.

Nathaniel Cunningham was challenged because of conscientious scruples against capital punishment.

William Hulbert was challenged because of conscientious scruples.

Charles F. Carman was challenged because of conscientious scruples.

William Lensinburger was challenged because of conscientious scruples.

Henry T. Fisher was challenged because of opinion.

A. F. Granier was challenged because of opinion.

Christian Hopnagle was challenged because of opinion.

Elville L. Granville was challenged because of opinion.

David Wallace was challenged because of opinion.

Jacob Weiss was challenged because of his scruples.

Samuel C. Clark was challenged because of his scruples.

Fernando Wood was not disqualified by scruples or opinion, and was accepted, making the sixth juror.

George Gilbert was challenged because of scruples.

William Bowen was challenged because of his scruples.

Michael Gritner was challenged because of scruples.

James Robinson was not disqualified, and was accepted.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The prison cases, by the commendable industry of Colonel Dechert, the Judge, and the jury, having so reduced in number as to permit attention to bail cases, his Honor this morning gave the following notice of the regulation of the business:—

All prosecutors, defendants, and their counsel should take notice that all the bail cases will be taken up, called in their order, and finally disposed of.

The call will commence to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and no case will be passed or continued without legal reason assigned. Not more than fifty cases will be disposed of any day. Where prosecutors in cases of misdemeanor do not attend, they will be liable to have the costs imposed upon them.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Jan. 20 1869.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 107¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112½ for 6s of 1881; 113 for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 110 for '65 5-20s; and 108¼ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100⅜.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47@47⅜, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½@57⅝, an advance of ⅛; Philadelphia and Erie at 27, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; and Northern Central at 49, an advance of ½. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 67½ for Norristown; 33⅜ for North Pennsylvania; and 33½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railway shares were in fair demand. Second and Third sold at 46, no change; Chesnut and Walnut at 47, no change; Green and Coates at 37@38, an advance of 1; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 17@17¾, an advance ¾; 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; and 11¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 59, no change. 235 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; and 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'.

Canal shares were unchanged. Susquehanna Canal sold at 12, and Lehigh Navigation at 29⅜. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20¼ for preferred do.; and 49½ for Delaware Division.

—We understand an attempt is to be made in Congress to extend still further protection to the home manufacture by increasing the present exorbitant duties on foreign salt. Some idea of the wisdom and justice of this contemplated measure may be formed by contrasting the relation between the present duties and the cost of importing it into this country. The brig Goodwin, from Cadiz, resulted as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of cargo, 15,340 bushels, gold | $1159·83 |
| Duty on same | 1987·36 |
| Percentage of duty to first cost | 1·70 |

Again:—Brig Sarah Kennedy, from Bonaire to New York:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of cargo, 16,740 bushels, gold | $1500·00 |
| Duty on same | 2160·00 |
| Percentage of duty to first cost | 1·44 |

Now salt is an important article of commerce, not only as a source of revenue and an article of trade, but far higher reasons, and sound policy in the Government, should promptly lead to a reduction of the present tariff on the importation of foreign salt by at least one-half. The income to the Government would probably be larger than at present; or if otherwise, the interests of the public would not be sacrificed as now to greedy monoplies. The fact is that the present tariff on the foreign article should be reduced.

—Since the death of Philip F. Kelly, banker, Mr. B. K. Jamison, of the late firm of P. F. Kelly & Co., has associated with him in the banking and stock business Mr. William M. Stewart, late of the firm of Sutton & Stewart, bankers, Indiana county, Pa., and will resume business at the old stand, northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets, under the name of B. K. Jamison & Co. Mr. Jamison is well known on Third street as an able business man.

—The West Jersey Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., clear of national tax.

—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Fame Insurance Company proposes to enlarge its business operations by removing its office to a more favorable location and by an increase of capital. The office of the company will be removed to the National Bank of the Republic, No. 809 Chesnut street, and the capital stock will be increased, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, to $200,000, in shares of $50 each, payable on subscribing, or in instalments of $10 each on the first days of March, May, July, September, and November next ensuing. The Fame Insurance Company is well known for its reliability and the promptness of its payments of losses. The prudent management of its affairs for twelve years has, without impairing its capital, established it on a firm basis and secured for it an enviable reputation among insurers for reliability and fair dealing. Several well-known business men have recently been elected members of the Board of Directors, and they will doubtless infuse new energy into the management of the affairs of the company. William H. Rhawn, Esq., the Vice-President, is President of the National Bank of the Republic. The well-known secretary of the company, Williams I. Blanchard, Esq., will continue to hold that office. Applications have already been made for the greater portion of the new stock of the Fame Insurance Company. An allotment, however, of such stock as may not promptly be taken by the stockholders by the first of February will be made to new subscribers.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY**
**Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street**

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5000 City 6s, New......100⅜ | 200 sh Read R..ls.b30.. 47⅜ |
| $600 do..........ls..100⅜ | 100 do........s60.. 47⅜ |
| $4000 do..........100⅜ | 100 do........s60. 47⅜ |
| $5000 do..........100⅜ | 100 do..........47 44 |
| $500 do..........100⅜ | 20 sh Penna R......ls.. 57⅜ |
| $300 do..........10⅜ | 100 do........b 0.. 57⅜ |
| $1000 do..........100⅜ | 100 do........s60.. 57⅜ |
| $1000 Phil & Erie 6s.... 87 | 4 sh N Cent.s5wn.ls 49 |
| $1000 Leh 6s.gold l...c.. 88⅛ | 100 sh Shamok C.b60.. 6 |
| $1000 do.......... 88⅜ | 24 sh 2d and 3d.......... 46 |
| $2000 do..........ls.. 88⅜ | 21 sh Ches & Wal..... 47 |
| $1000 do.......... 88⅜ | 30 sh Gr & Coates...... 37 |
| $1000 do.......... 89 | 50 do.......... 38 |
| 8 sh Girard Bk.......... 59 | 46 sh 13th & 15th........ 17¾ |
| 2 sh Leh V R.......... 55½ | 4 do..........c.. 17 |
| 100 sh Phil & E....b30.. 27 | |

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅝@108⅞; do. 1868, 108¾@109⅛; 10-40s, 107⅞@108. Union Pacific bonds, 101@101½. Gold, 135⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112½; do. 1862, 113⅛@113½; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107⅞@107⅞. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¼@135½; Silver, 130½@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109½@109¾; do., 1865, 109⅞@110; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108¾@109; 10-40s, 107⅝@107⅞. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¼@135½.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.—The higher grades of Flour are in small supply and command full figures, but other descriptions are inactive and prices are declining. Sales of 200 barrels including superfine, at $5@5 25; extras at $6@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $7·25@8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $8·50@10·50, and fancy at $11@13. Rye Flour commands $7·50@8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, but the demand is limited. Small sales of red at $1·80@1·90, and amber at $2@2·05. Rye is unchanged. We quote Pennsylvania and Western at $1·60@1·62. In Corn but little movement. 3000 bushels new yellow at sold at 88@91c. for damp and dry. Oats are unchanged. We quote at 72@75c. for Western, and 60@70c. for Pennsylvania.

Cloverseed continues in good request at the late advance. Sales of 500 bushels at $8·75@9. Timothy is firm at $3 75. Flaxseed is in good request at $2 62@2 65.

Bark is more inquired after, and 80 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold on secret terms.

Whisky sells at $1 02@1 04 per gal., tax paid.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Arrived, steamship Java, from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 20.—The steamship Austrian arrived yesterday.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........28 | 11 A. M..........35 | 2 P. M..........40

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, Matanzas, John Mason & Co.

Br. schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, Caibarien, C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, Charleston, Latsbury, Wickersham & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, hides, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. E. Heller, Mr. R. Schaffer, Miss G. McArthur, Mr. G. J. Taggart, Mr. J Seaman, Mrs Baror, and Mr. Brett.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., Jan. 18—6 P. M.—The barque Woodland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, entered the bay this forenoon, and stood up without communicating with the Breakwater.

Wind N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Thos. T. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Mary H. Westcott, Handy, from Hingham for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Arrived, steamship Nebraska, Guard, from Liverpool.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Gilderdale, from Galveston.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston.

Barque Rattray, Carnegie, from Malaga.

# *SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.*

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## "Gentleman George" and "Red-Hot Brick."

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

In the hurry of rushing events our astute and omnipresent reporters neglected to chronicle a meeting which recently took place in this city, and which has great political significance. We read an account of it in Mr. Brick Pomeroy's paper, the New York *Democrat*. "On Thursday night," says the *Democrat*, "the Hon. Richard Schell gave, at the elegant rooms of the Manhattan Club, a dinner to the Hon. George H. Pendleton, who is visiting for a season in this vicinity. At six o'clock, a large party of distinguished guests sat down to a most sumptuous repast, lasting until ten o'clock, when those in attendance arose from the tables feasted and surfeited with the viands so lavishly set before them." We learn, also, that among those present were the Hon. George G. Barnard, Judge of the Supreme Court; the Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of New York; the Hon. Erastus Brooks, editor of the New York *Express;* the Hon. Benjamin Wood, "4-11-44;" the Hon. Douglas Taylor, the great Democratic fugleman and torchlight-and-banner provider for the unterrified, and the Hon. Mark M. Pomeroy, the great Democratic statesman of the West, and the red-hot, white-heat champion of the East. The writer adds:—"Mr. Pendleton is in fine health, and will soon return home—we trust as well pleased with New York as our leading men are with him."

This company was as remarkable for those who were absent as for those who were present. Where, we ask, was the Hon. S. L. M. Barlow, the owner of the editor of the New York *World?* Where was Mr. Samuel J. Tilden? Why was not "Governor" Hoffman invited? And what has Mr. Tweed done that he should be ruled out from any assembly of "distinguished" Democrats? Are we to suppose that this dinner, which, from the tone of this report, was evidently given for the purpose of bringing Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Pomeroy together, was also intended to build up a new Democratic party? Are we really on the verge of a new rebellion in Democracy? Has Mr. Pendleton's journey to New York been simply to revenge himself upon the Tammany people for his defeat? and are we to suppose the mercurial Oakey and the volatile Barnard and the trumpet-blowing Taylor are heading another secession, with Pendleton as the coming candidate and Pomeroy as the great leader? It *looks* suspicious.

Think of the speeches that arose amid the fumes of the wine and the fragrance of the cigars in that back-parlor of the Manhattan Club! Imagine Mr. Pendleton—the elegant, the suave and polished gentleman of the West—rising and greeting, in tones of measured eloquence, his illustrious brother of the East—the renowned, the intrepid "Brick." Then think of the speech of Mr. Pomeroy—for Brick is a prodigious speaker—dwelling upon the services he has rendered to the party, upon his own commanding importance as a Democrat, upon his friendship for Mr. Pendleton, the zeal with which he supported his nomination, and, finally, his continued assaults upon Mr. Lincoln. We hear Pomeroy depicting the "gorilla Lincoln," the "Illinois monkey," roasting in the lowest precincts of hell, while the eyes of the guest snap with delight, and Barnard and Connolly, and Hall and Brooks, echo the sentiment with enthusiastic cheers. This report has an affectation of modesty, but it is plain to us that of this company "Brick" was the leader. He may have been put at a side table, or sandwiched between Taylor and Schell—horrible fate!—but "where MacGregor sits is the head of "the table."

—The meeting of Pendleton and Pomeroy we note as a significant event. The fact that they were surrounded by "a large party of distinguised" Democrats shows that trouble is brewing in Tammany Hall. Are we to have a new party, a red-hot party, a white-heat Democracy, with free lotteries in every State, with Chief Justice Barnard on the bench of the Supreme Court, Pendleton as President, and the public debt repudiated?

## The Party of Patriots.

*From the N. Y. World.*

One good at least, it may be hoped, will result from the nomination of Governor Fenton by the Republicans at Albany as their candidate for the Senate of the United States. It will hardly be possible for the blindest blockhead in all the Loyal League—who, being politically and intellectually blind, is also personally and morally honest—to deny, in the face of this nomination, that his party has ceased to represent either the respectability, the purity, or the character of the country. A man is judged by the company he keeps. A party must be judged by the candidates it makes. Nearly a century ago, Dr. Johnson, so Boswell tells us, startled a goodly company at the club (Charles Fox in the chair, and Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gibbon among them) by declaring, in his sententious way, that "patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel." Whether "patriotism" be now the last refuge of a scoundrel may well, in view of the events of a few years past, be doubted. That it is the sure refuge of a scoundrel cannot very well, in view of the events of a few weeks past, be denied.

It is an unquestionable fact that the nomination to three important seats (we will speak of no more to-day) in the highest legislative body of the land has, during these few weeks past, been lodged absolutely in the control of the representatives of the party which has loudly and persistently proclaimed itself to be especially and exclusively the party of "patriotism" in this country. It is equally an unquestionable fact that each of those seats has been filled by men of whom no party can accept the leadership without discredit, and in a manner and by means which are calculated to bring the operation of republican institutions into disrepute throughout the world. The Senatorial elections in Pennsylvania and in Michigan, the Senatorial nomination in New York, are eminently—and for the matter of that, avowedly—elections and a nomination "not fit to be made." Why, then, have they been made? They have been made by money and for money. They have been made by almost open corruption of the State Legislatures from which they were purchased, and they have been made for the purpose of securing facile and available tools in the Federal Legislature, already debauched, which their results are still further to debauch. We say this not as partisans at all, but as citizens. We say it not in anger or in triumph, but in sorrow and in shame. No Democrat as a Democrat has the least reason to lament these calamities as calamities to the Democratic party. They are, in truth, contributions to the inevitable eventual victory of Democratic principles over Republican madness and passion. But they are calamities to the country. The evil influence which such men as those who have thus been put forward into the highest places of public trust may directly exert, will no doubt be severely felt by the people in their best interests. But apart from and above this direct mischief which such men so chosen and so placed may do us, is the great and scathing wrong done to our national name and to the repute of the Republic by the fact and by the manner of their elevation. There are many men in the pulpit and on the platform, claiming to be moral and religious teachers of the people, who lend the whole weight of their influence to support and keep in power the party by which such men as these are thus elected to rule over us. Do these men recognize such a thing as moral responsibility? If they do, what answer have they to make to their own consciences for their aid and comfort given to the political success of persons whose political success is a direct and flagrant proclamation that personal honesty and personal character are not, as the clergyman and the schoolmaster incessantly assert them to be, the gateway to honor and to authority in the State? What sermon of temperance and of industry can be preached over the example of Franklin and from the pages of "Poor Richard" that is not made ridiculous by the tipsy laughter of Chandler reeling from the chair of Cass? What lesson of honesty and of truth can be taught by Washington and his cherry tree that is not smothered by Fenton and his mattress?

## The Alabama Protocol—The Case Before the Senate.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The long diplomatic struggle over the Alabama claims is substantially ended. Lord Clarendon and Minister Johnson have agreed upon and signed, in behalf of their respective Governments, a convention for the settlement of all claims arising between the two Governments since the treaty of 1853: this convention is on its way across the ocean; and meanwhile a telegraphed copy has been forwarded by the President to the Senate for consideration. If approved by that body, the formal ratifications will be promptly exchanged, and the treaty of settlement will become binding and final.

It is not too much to say that, upon the whole, the terms of the protocol are eminently favorable to the United States. Not only are they based upon the original instructions delivered to Mr. Reverdy Johnson as representing the demands of his Government, but they contain all those amendments (or counter-propositions) made by Mr. Seward to the protocol drawn up and signed in November by Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson. In other words, every material point made by the Department of State has been conceded substantially in the form in which it was submitted.

The Clarendon-Johnson Convention provides in the first place for a mixed commission to settle all claims, in place of the foreign arbitration originally proposed by Lord Stanley. A foreign arbiter could in any case have settled the general question of liability in the Alabama claims, leaving that of specific damages still to go before a joint commission. Mr. Seward's proposition that both questions should go before the same tribunal is now substantially acceded to.

In the next place, the convention embraces in its scope all claims which have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other since the treaty of 1853—a provision of mutual advantage, as settling or barring all outlying claims in the past and giving a clean slate for the future. In like manner the Convention of '53 between Lord Russell and J. R. Ingersoll stretched back over all unsettled claims between that and the treaty of Ghent, signed in 1814—but no further. The year 1869 will thus be a starting-point for the next claims' treaty of the future. However, Mr. Seward has carried, it seems, after much difficulty, two important exclusory provisions, whereof the first excepts from the jurisdiction of the commission all claims already finally decided by the Admiralty courts, while the other excepts all claims, growing out of the war, of British subjects who cannot prove their neutrality to the satisfaction of the commission. He has also successfully enforced his objection to the classification of claims made in the November protocol, and has procured that the Alabama claims shall go under the same head with all others, and be put in the same class.

The next main point carried by our Government relates to the decisions of the joint commission. This body, as is now well known, is to consist of four persons, two appointed by each Government. The November protocol required an unanimous decision to substantiate the Alabama and Shenandoah claims, but only a majority decision for the others. This, of course, could not be agreed to. The State Department demanded that the same rule should apply to all claims; and it further submitted that a majority decision should be sufficient for each case. This, with reluctance, was conceded.

Next came the question of providing for the case of a tie vote. The Department of State made the condition, as against the November protocol, that the selection of the arbiter by the two Governments in such a case should be subject to the ratification of the Senate; and this is now agreed to. However, if this last is not done within six months after a case is so reported, each party in the commission selects the name of an arbiter, and the decision is made by lot. We need hardly add that the great question involving this point is most likely to be, whether her Majesty's Government is liable at all for the Alabama's escape and depredations. That settled, all the rest is plainer sailing.

As to the minor points of the protocol—the time of filing, deciding, and paying claims, the expenses of the commission, the agreement for fair and final decision, and what not—these details are common to all similar diplomatic documents, and call for no comment just now.

Taking all these concessions, together with the change of plan of sitting from London to Washington, our Government has reason to be well satisfied, upon the whole, with its persistent action in this hotly-contested diplomatic struggle. Without seeking to forecast the action of the Senate, it is yet clear that the protracted controversy is well-nigh over. That any other than a peaceful solution could come of it has been, of course, at least since the summer of 1865, preposterous. Nevertheless, such were the questions of national punctilio involved, that we may be very well content that the long-drawn affair is practically ended.

## The Great European Trouble—Another Complication in the East.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The conference which for some days past has been in session in Paris closed its sittings on Monday, and the Turkish Ambassador has received instructions to sign the protocol agreed upon by the conference. Our cable telegrams state that the belief was general in Paris that Greece would not reject the terms of settlement. Moreover, it will be seen that the Emperor Napoleon, in his address at the opening of the French Legislature on Monday, refers to the satisfactory and peaceful conclusion of the deliberations of the conference. Thus, for a time at least, we have a promise of the preservation of the peace of Europe. Every one feels that there is a question beyond the mere preservation of peace between Turkey and Greece; but as every one is convinced that in the present instance Greece has put herself in a wrong position, the preservation of peace, if only temporary, must be regarded as a positive gain. It deserves to be noticed, however, in connection with this matter, that while peace was the aim of the conference, the powers represented seemed specially desirous to avoid committing themselves to a war policy in the event of the parties at variance refusing to follow out their recommendations. The bullying propensity was less manifest than it was wont to be on the part of the great powers. This, too, is a gain; for it encourages the hope that the time is coming when expensive wars will be studiously avoided, and when differences between nations will be settled by reason and argument rather than by the sword and the bullet.

At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the Eastern question, as we are in the habit of naming it, must become more and more a source of trouble to Europe. The Ottoman power is as much an exotic on the European side of the Bosphorus in the nineteenth as it was in the fifteenth century. For four hundred years the Moslems have ruled in the city of Constantine and been masters of the empire of which Constantine may be said to have been the founder. But while the Slaves, the Roumans, and the Greeks have submitted to the authority of their new masters, they have clung tenaciously to their ancient faith and maintained the characteristic of their respective races. The line which separates the original races from the Turks is not, perhaps, so broad or so sharply defined as it once was; but it is broad enough and sharp enough to convince the most sceptical that final amalgamation is impossible. After well-nigh five hundred years' rule in Europe, it has still to be admitted that there are twelve millions of Christians to five millions of Mussulmen. The Rayahs, as the Greeks of Turkey are named, differ in nothing from the Hellene Greeks of the kingdom but in this, that the former are the subjects of the Sultan and the latter are the subjects of King George. The Slavic races between the Balkan and the line of the Danube, though they speak in other tongues than that of Greece, have been as little influenced by Turkish ascendancy as their Rouman and Grecian neighbors. The Turk is known to be the ruler; but in no part of European Turkey is the ruler loved, or does the belief exist that his rule shall be permanent. Four hundred years' experience has not convinced any of the European races now within the bounds of the Turkish Empire that a Christian should be governed by a Mussulman. The love of life in the general case is stronger than the love of country, the love of race, or the love of religion; but all over European Turkey a better time is looked for and anxiously awaited, when the love of life shall be compatible with all the other nobler instincts of humanity. It does not follow, from anything we have said, that Turkish rule is necessarily bad. It only follows that it is the rule of the stranger, and that to that rule time has not reconciled the governed.

These facts are not unknown to the governments of Europe. In London, in Paris, in Vienna, at Berlin, at St. Petersburg, it is known and understood that the continued integrity of the Ottoman empire in Europe is an impossibility. They know that no assistance from without, no treaties, no armed interference can save it long from internal collapse. They see that the Christian elements of the population are being stirred up; that they are waking from a long sleep and revealing some newness of life; and that time only is required to make them masters of the situation. But the governments of Europe cannot see beyond the deluge. The Mussulman power destroyed, what is to follow? This no one can answer. Russia is as ambitious as ever to sit enthroned in Constantinople and to "water her horses along the Hellespont;" but to this the Western powers will never consent. There is smaller objection to the enlargement of the Greek kingdom, but the kingdom is not yet ripe for any such enlargement. The time, however, may come, and may come soon, when a South Slavonic empire along the line of the Danube, and a Greek kingdom, stretching north as far as the Balkan, and east as far as the Dardanelles, will reconcile Europe generally to the downfall of the Moslem empire. That time, however, is not yet. Intrigue, therefore, is busy, and deceit is everywhere. The Western powers are jealous of Russia, and Russia is impatient of their resistance. Russia has acquired a new power in Asia which makes Great Britain more fearful than ever. Another Crimean war would place India in jeopardy. It will not surprise us to learn that the fresh difficulty between Persia and Turkey is the result of Russian intrigue. In spite, however, of all appearance to the contrary, we are willing to believe that the result of the Paris Conference will prove the means of preserving peace for the present, and that the final settlement of the Eastern question will be postponed for at least another decade.

## BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $6 per gallon, or $1 50 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
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Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11§

## HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
*On the European Plan.*
D. P. MORGAN.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS. 22§

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of this Company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorized Capital fully paid in | | $150,000 00 |
| Surplus Capital | | 34,938 51 |
| | | $184,938 51 |

| | Assets. | Present Value. |
|---|---|---|
| $40 055 00 | Mortgages first liens on city property | $41 055 00 |
| 6,000 00 | Ground Rents | 5 850 00 |
| 163,300 00 | United States 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20s | 177,775 15 |
| 55 500 00 | do. do. do. 1881s | 61 610 00 |
| 20,000 00 | do. do. do. currency interest loan | 33,000 00 |
| 1,600 00 | United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40s | 1,704 00 |
| 9,000 00 | City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan | 9,600 00 |
| 5,000 00 | Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds | 4,500 00 |
| 2,000 00 | State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds | 2,600 00 |
| 6,000 00 | Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds | 5 640 00 |
| 28,172 00 | 126 shares Central National Bank | 28,250 00 |
| 8,192 67 | 80 shares Bank of the Republic | 8,000 00 |
| 5 825 91 | 100 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad | 5,480 00 |
| 2,775 00 | 25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co. | 2,775 00 |
| 347,796 84 | Loans on collateral security | 347 796 84 |
| 21,428 00 | Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest | 21,428 00 |
| 38 898 53 | Cash on hand | 38,898 53 |
| 102,804 66 | Premium notes secured by loans on Policies | 102 804 66 |
| | | $895,101 28 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Office Fixtures | $3,000 00 | |
| Cash in hands of Agents | 42 904 54 | |
| Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year | 30,668 01 | |
| | | 76,572 55 |
| | | $971,673 83 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868. | | |
| Premiums, including Annuities | $212,897 01 | |
| Interest on Premium Fund | 14 065 77 | |
| Interest on Annuity Fund | 1,546 30 | |
| | 228,509 08 | |
| Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums | 73,572 55 | |
| | 302 081 63 | |
| Less Agents' Commissions | 25,594 02 | |
| | | 276 487 61 |
| Interest on other investments | | 48 320 38 |
| Policies issued in 1868, 1001 insuring | | 3,295 227 00 |
| Policies outstanding 12 mo. 31, 1868, 2046 insuring | | 6,019,097 00 |
| Amount of Annuities sold in 1868 | | 1,922 98 |
| Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868 | | 12,747 12 |
| Losses by death, numbering seven | | 22,000 00 |
| Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company | | 46,500 00 |
| Expenses for 1868 | | 32,759 21 |
| Liabilities to Depositors and Trusts | | 442,078 38 |

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, "
Richard Wood, "
W. Hacker, "
Richard Cadbury, Phila.
Henry Haines, "
T. Wistar Brown, "
Wm. C. Longstreth.
Charles F. Coffin, Richmond, Ind. 1 13 12t

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,00.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR..............PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES..............VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER..............A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..............SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Richard D. Wood,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 125§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000·00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1,018,893·89 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,184,846·20 |

| UNSETTLED CLAIMS. | INCOME FOR 1867 |
|---|---|
| $33,693·22 | $350,000·00. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Alfred G. Baker,
Thomas S. Ellis.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 312

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 127§

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.
OFFICE,
N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts.,
EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869 | | $106,198·16 |
| Do. not earned Jan. 1, 1868 | | 50,716·13 |
| | | $156,914·29 |
| Fire premiums written same period | $36,413 32 | |
| Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868 | 37 387·44 | |
| | | 73,800·76 |
| | | $230,714·05 |
| Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:— | | |
| Marine risks | $117 331 83 | |
| Fire risks | 27,270·45 | |
| Amount received from interest on investments and salvages | 17,696·77 | |
| | | $162,299·05 |
| Losses, expenses, etc., same period:— | | |
| Marine losses | $114 104 82 | |
| Fire losses | 15 155 50 | |
| Rents and salaries | 11,452 57 | |
| Reinsurances and commissions | 14,774 60 | |
| United States taxes | 2,513 49 | |
| Deductions in lieu of scrip | 6 750 95 | |
| | | 164,751·93 |

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Bonds.* | |
| State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent. | $10,000 00 |
| City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent. | 15,000 00 |
| Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889 | 11,200·00 |
| Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1883 | 3,500 00 |
| Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875 | 17,000 00 |
| Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent. | 10,000 00 |
| Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent. | 14,610 00 |
| Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent. | 1,000 00 |
| Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent. | 10,000 00 |
| Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent. | 10,000·00 |
| Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent. | 11,000 00 |
| Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent. | 7,000 00 |
| North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent. | 10,000 00 |
| North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent. | 3,500·00 |
| Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent. | 5,000·00 |
| *Shares.* | |
| 100 Little Schuylkill Railroad | 5,000·00 |
| 138 Pennsylvania Railroad | 6,900 00 |
| 100 North Pennsylvania Railroad | 5 000 00 |
| 48 Delaware Railroad | 1,200 00 |
| 106 Wyoming Valley Canal | 5 300 00 |
| 68 Philadelphia Bank | 6 800·00 |
| 88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank | 8,800 00 |
| 88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. | 2,200 00 |
| 160 Phoenix Insurance Company | 1,600 00 |
| 4 American West India Steamship Company | 400·00 |
| 20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company | 5,000 00 |
| 1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co. | 28,240 00 |
| Par value | $215,250·00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cost | | $194,859 69 |
| Bills receivable for premiums | | 22,507·21 |
| Sundry accounts due for premiums | | 15,768·12 |
| Cash in banks | $22,019 11 | |
| Cash in drawer | 119·34 | |
| | | 22,138·45 |
| | | $255,273 47 |

DIRECTORS.
Richard S. Smith,
Francis Tete,
A. E. Borie,
John H. Irwin,
N. A. Smith,
William C. Kent,
Henry Lewis,
J. C. Steiner,
Edward L. Clark,
George Lewis,
H. F. Robinson,
Samuel C. Cook,
William S. Baird,
Charles Wheeler,
S. Delbert,
Sol. Townsend,
F. Lavergne,
J. S. Perot,
John Moss,
Lemuel Coffin,
C. H. Cummings,
J. H. Tilge,
W. D. Winsor,
James L. Bewley,
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 12 12t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s | $208,500,00 |
| 120,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,800·00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R). | 50,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 211,375 06 |
| 125,000 | City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax). | 128,594 00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,500 00 |
| 20,000 | Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,200 00 |
| 25,000 | Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,000 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee) | 20,625 00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 21,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,031 25 |
| 15,000 | Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock | 15,000 00 |
| 10,000 | Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock | 11,300 00 |
| 5,000 | North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock | 3,500 00 |
| 20,000 | Phila. and Southern Mail Steam Co. 80 shares Stock | 15,000 00 |
| 207,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 207,900·00 |
| $1,109,900 Par. | Market value, | $1,130,325·25 |
| | Cost, $1,093,604·26. | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000 00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurance made | 322,486·94 |
| | Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company | 40,178·88 |
| | Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value | 1,813·00 |
| | Cash in bank $116 150·08 | |
| | Cash in drawer 413·65 | |
| | | 116,563 73 |
| | | $1,647,367·80 |

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer McIlvaine,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE
AND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000
DIRECTORS
PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE H. STUART,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,
WM. A. PORTER,
F. A. DREXEL,
WM. V. McKEAN,
THOMAS W. EVANS,
S. H. HORSTMANN,
A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
WM. C. HOUSTON,
S. J. SOLMS,
HENRY E. ROOD.
NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade
CINCINNATI.
A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.
GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., } Medical Examiners
JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., }
C. STUART PATTERSON, } Counsel.
RICHARD LUDLOW, }
This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.
All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

## FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.
LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.
Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris
Manufactured and for sale by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
35§ No. 434 RACE Street

## BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL
FOR
BLANK BOOKS
By the Paris Exposition, 1867.
WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 55 South FOURTH Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
STATIONERS,
And Steam Power Printers.
A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.
A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14mwf t21

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

## STATIONERS.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 32§

## *NEWS SUMMARY.*

### City Affairs.

—A dead infant was found last evening at Twenty-first and Walnut streets.

—Last evening a slight fire occurred at the S. W. corner of Broad and South streets.

—About six o'clock last evening a female child was found at Eighteenth and Chesnut streets.

—Catharine Tierney, aged 80 years, residing at No. 2 Sieger place, fell on the sidewalk yesterday and fractured her thigh.

—The storekeepers on Eighth street, between Arch and Market, have resolved to have the street in front of their stores cleaned at their own expense.

—Mayor Fox yesterday made the following appointments:—Lewis M. David, Sergeant of the Third district; Robert Arils, policeman of the same; Bernard Martin, Sergeant of the Seventeenth district, and Joseph Sitrn, turnkey.

—During the services, on Sunday, connected with the opening of the new structure erected at Twenty-first and Walnut streets by the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, a letter written by Rev. George Whitefield, in 1753, to William Bradford, printer, was read.

—The stockholders of the Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway line met yesterday, and elected the following officers:—President, S. Gross Fry. Directors, John P. McFadden, Oliver Hopkinson, Charles F. Norton, John Wanamaker, Lewis Baylock, Owen B. Evans. Treasurer, James McFadden, Jr.

—There are at the present time 153 Councils of the Order of United American Mechanics in the State of Pennsylvania, exclusive of the Junior Order. The number in Philadelphia is 49. The several Councils located in Camden, N. J., intend having a parade of the Order on Friday, February 22. The State Councillor of New Jersey has appointed the following deputies:—First District—E. M. Peart, No. 265 Sycamore street, Camden. Second District—A. W. Johnson, No. 53 Commerce street, Newark, N. J. Fourth District—William Smith, Phillipsburg, N. J.

—The delegates elected by the Democratic party on Monday evening, to nominate delegates to the State Convention, assembled in the several Senatorial and Representative districts yesterday, and selected the following-named gentlemen:—Senatorial Delegates—First district, Alderman Francis Devitt; Second district, Albert Lawrence; Third district, Lewis C. Cassidy; Fourth district, Thomas A. McDevitt. Representative Delegates—First district, Alexander Diamond; Second district, R. L. Smith; Third district, Alderman William McMullin; Fourth district, William P. Campbell; Fifth district, Michael Sullivan; Sixth district, James McFadden, Jr.; Seventh district, George W. Hays; Eighth district, Jacob Spielman; Ninth district, John H. Platt; Tenth district, W. Henry Sutton; Eleventh district, Dyer Dungan; Twelfth district, Godfrey Metzger; Fifteenth district, Stewart Field; Seventeenth district, Joseph Campbell.

—The annual election for officers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday at their rooms, No. 1320 Chesnut street, and resulted in the selection of the following-named gentlemen by a very decided majority:—

President, S. Morris Waln; Vice-Presidents, W. A. Porter, J. B. Lippincott, George W. Childs, Constant Guillou, W. J. Horstmann; Secretary, P. E. Chase; Treasurer, Robert R. Corson; Counsellors, Gustavus Remak, Richard P. White; Board of Managers, M. Richards Muckle, Alexander Brown, John Bohlen, J. F. Tobias, Alfred M. Elwyn, M. D., Joseph G. Rosengarten, Morris Hacker, J. E. Mitchell, J. B. Parker, Benjamin Marshall, Henry Tilge, Charles Rogers, Atherton Blight.

—The annual meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Association of Philadelphia was commenced in the Tenth Baptist Church yesterday afternoon. A report setting forth the condition of the schools of the association was read and received. A delegation from the State Sabbath School Association was introduced to the meeting by Rev. Dr. Griffith. Rev. Dr. Nevin, a member of the delegation, then addressed the audience, congratulating them on the catholicity of the Protestant Church, and the kind spirit existing among the different denominations—an evidence of which was given in the warm reception of the delegation by the Baptist Association. He was followed by Rev. S. W. Thomas, of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Gardiner. The evening session was devoted to an address on "The Development of Power in the Teacher," delivered by Rev. O. P. Eaches; an essay on "Infant Class Instruction," written by Mrs. Kennedy, and read by Rev. G. Dana Boardman, and an eloquent address on "The Command of our Saviour to Teach," enriched with illustrations of the past history of the Christian Church, by Rev. Dr. Magoon. This association will continue its meetings this evening at the same place, and there will be a grand mass meeting of Baptist Sunday School scholars at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135½.

—Everything is quiet in the Ogeechee, Georgia, country.

—Lyman Gilbert, an old citizen of Harrisburg, died yesterday.

—The Dauphin County Medical Society met at Harrisburg yesterday.

—L. H. Wakefield was yesterday confirmed Postmaster at Portland, Oregon.

—An attempt is being made to effect a Fenian organization in New Orleans.

—Theodore F. Randolph was yesterday inaugurated Governor of New Jersey.

—Zachariah Chandler has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Michigan Legislature.

—Hon. Alexander Ramsey was yesterday re-elected as United States Senator from Minnesota.

—Late journals from Rio Janeiro furnish no news regarding the reported victory of the Allies at Villeta.

—The barque Ann, from New York, for Antwerp, has gone ashore on the French coast, and is discharging cargo.

—Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter was nominated last night at Madison, Wisconsin, by the Republican caucus of the State Legislature, for United States Senator, vice James R. Doolittle, whose term expires March 4 of this year.

—In Congress yesterday afternoon the following business was transacted, in addition to that mentioned in our telegrams:—

In the Senate a bill providing for an ocean mail steamship line was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Among the other bills appropriately referred was one amendatory of the act for the protection of rights of settlers on public lands; one relating to national bank securities; and one to complete and perfect railroad and telegraphic communication with the Pacific Ocean. A joint resolution, as an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that all persons are entitled to the franchise, was laid on the table. The copper bill was then taken up and passed. At 4·25 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House the Secretary of War was directed to furnish information relative to the employment of Alexander Dunbar, a horse doctor. The bill to preserve the purity of elections in the Territories was passed, as was also Senate concurrent resolution requiring a joint committee to revise and fix the pay of officers of both houses. Senate substitute for House bill amendatory of an act relating to habeas corpus was agreed to. Amendments of Senate to House bill amendatory of an act prescribing a mode of obtaining evidence in contested election cases was non-concurred in and committee of conference asked. Senate bill granting land and right of way to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company gave rise to considerable debate.

### Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Times* of to-day analyzes the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and gives the following outline of its provisions. The commission is to consist of four members, two appointed by England and two by the United States. The commission will hold its sessions in Washington, and its first business will be to select an umpire, and failing in a choice, each side will appoint an umpire; and when the commissioners are equally divided in opinion on any case they shall select by lot one of the two umpires to render a final decision. A sovereign of Europe is to be selected by the commission to arbitrate points of international law, including the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents by Great Britain. Each Government is to *formulate* and advocate the claims of its citizens, and no individual claimants will be heard. All claims must be presented within six months from the first day of meeting of the commission, and all indemnities are to be paid within eighteen months from the same day. One year is allowed for the ratification of the treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The London journals of this morning concur in praising the speech of Napoleon at the opening of the French Chambers as a frank and transparent expression of his policy, and as words of a true Frenchman, addressed to Frenchmen. The *Times* is sorry the fabric of a state which he has raised is based on personal government, and cannot survive its maker.

The *Independance Belge* says the protest adopted by the Conference of Paris begins with a preamble, stating that the representatives of the powers who signed the treaty of Paris have met to define certain points of international law more precisely. The document proceeds to declare that to encourage insurrections within, or privateering and military expeditions against the territories of a friendly State, is a violation of international law.

When the protocol has been signed by all the powers participating in the conference, it will be offered to Greece for signature. If Greece signs it, the Sublime Porte will withdraw its ultimatum, and if she refuses, the great powers will remain neutral, and permit events to take their course.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The mails from Rio Janeiro have reached London. They contain no news of the victory of the allies at Villeta.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—Election returns, almost complete, have been received from all parts of the country. The Constitutional Cortes will be composed of three hundred Monarchists, thirty-five Republicans, and seventy-five Bourbonists.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—Complete returns have been received of the elections just concluded for members of the Constitutional Cortes. The result shows unmistakably that an overwhelming majority of the people of the nation are in favor of a monarchical form of government. The cities of Seville, Barcelona, Alicante, Saragossa, and some others have, however, been carried by the Republicans, and the strength of that party in the new Cortes will be about one hundred members.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* (Conservative) has an editorial this evening on the Alabama Claims Convention. The writer hopes that the English Parliament will not ratify the treaty concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson, if the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents is to be reopened.

## MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

### Annual Meeting of the Company Yesterday—Its Operations for 1868.

The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Company was held last evening, in the Library building, Fifth and Library streets. Mr. T. Morris Perot presided.

The annual report, as presented, reads as follows:—

While the list of members and subscribers has increased, and its books, periodicals, and newspapers have continued to augment in number, important changes have been made in the organic laws which govern the institution, which will insure its stability, and the project which has been so long entertained—of removing the Library into a more suitable building—has been so far advanced that it may now be considered sure of completion, as will be more fully shown by the following details:—

MEMBERSHIP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total life and perpetual | 183 |
| Shares of common stock | 5793 |
| Total shareholders | 6064 |
| Subscribers | 313 |
| Number entitled to use of library | 6377 |

| *Books.* | *Volumes.* | *Cost.* |
|---|---|---|
| Importations in 1868 | 522 | $1041·82 |
| Auction purchase | 195 | 182 27 |
| General purchase | 1318 | 1810 75 |
| | 2035 | $1034·84 |
| Periodicals bound | 195 | |
| Donations | 117 | |
| Total additions | 2347 | |
| Duplicates sold | 411 | |
| Net gain | 1936 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of volumes in library at revision in 1867 | 42,383 |
| Additions to end of 1868 | 3,850 |
| Total, Jan. 1, 1869 | 46,242 |

PERIODICALS.

| | *American.* | *Foreign.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quarterlies | 18 | 16 | 34 |
| Monthlies | 42 | 40 | 82 |
| Weeklies | 99 | 31 | 130 |
| Dailies | 68 | 4 | 72 |
| | 227 | 91 | 318 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Circulation of books and greatest number of volumes loaned in one day | 1,163 |
| Average per day | 450 |
| Number loaned in 1868 | 135,108 |
| Number loaned in 1867 | 160,436 |
| Decrease | 25,418 |
| Greatest number borrowed in one day | 1,003 |
| Average for the year | 402 |
| Since August the greatest number of visitors in one day | 1,693 |
| Daily average | 976 |
| Total, for the year | 292,900 |

During the past year the balance of mortgage of $7000 on the old building has been paid off. The first 256 pages of the new catalogue have been printed, and are now in use in the library. It has been compiled on the same plan as that testified and adopted by the public library of Boston—a simple alphabetical arrangement, in which any subject, title, or author's name (in as far as the library contains anything bearing upon it), will be almost certain to be found, no matter in what manner sought for. This catalogue, when finished, will embrace all the books added to the library during the progress of printing.

The report refers to the progress of the new building, and says that its early completion depends altogether upon the members.

The Treasurer, Albert L. Letchworth, reported the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $26,896·11 |
| Balance January 1, 1868 | 428 10 |
| | $27 324·21 |
| Expenditures | 27,001·42 |
| Balance January 1, 1869 | $322·79 |

BUILDING FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance by last report | $4,566·06 |
| Other income | 16,447·82 |
| | $21,013·88 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on mortgage | $1,500·00 |
| Ground rents | 2,250 00 |
| Perpetual insurance | 1,502·00 |
| Work on new building | 1,500·00 |
| Balance January 1, 1869 | 14,261·88 |

Mr. Oliver Evans offered a resolution authorizing the directors to sell the lot and building now occupied, provided they shall retain the use of it until the new building is finished and moved into. Agreed to.

Mr. Ashmead offered the following:—

*Resolved*, That the Board of Management be and are hereby directed to place on file in the reading rooms, and keep there for one calendar month, one copy of each established daily and Sunday paper published in the city.

Pending the consideration of the resolution a motion to adjourn was made and carried by a vote of 18 yeas to 16 nays.

Nominations for directors were made as follows:—John S. Weimer, Charles M. Taylor, Edward Taylar, John C. Granger, Chapman Biddle, Joseph C. Grubb, E. K. Stevenson, W. F. Dunglison, S. E. Harlan, and Joseph S. Siddall.

## MERCHANTS' FUND ASSOCIATION.

### Annual Report Read Last Evening.

The annual meeting of this body was held last evening, with a large attendance, consisting in part of gentlemen retired, with handsome competence, from business pursuits, and of a gathering of merchants generally, engaged in the various walks of commercial traffic. The meeting being duly convened, the annual report was read, as follows:—

There are spheres of benevolence in which those who are engaged see no present fruit of their labors. The results which they hope to achieve they expect will be developed only in the distant future. Some of these may be among the noblest charities, and, where the means and objects have the clear warrant of wisdom and beneficence, they reflect the truest honor upon those enlisted in their furtherance. But when, in undertakings for the benefit of our fellow-men, we see the blessings springing up in our path as we proceed, we may gratefully accept them as the evidences of so much accomplished good, and encouragement to new and greater efforts. It is amid these assurances that we meet to-day, upon the fifteenth anniversary of the Merchants' Fund. The benevolence of its purpose, and of the way in which help is afforded to our suffering brethren, is more and more confirmed by our larger experience of its results, as they are unfolded in the progressive history of this excellent charity. That the way in which it seeks to accomplish the object of its institution has been most happily chosen we need not doubt. However kind might be the purpose of any plan "to furnish relief to indigent merchants of the city of Philadelphia," which would not shield them from exposure, its gifts could not reach one-half of the proper objects nor possess half the value. The cases which have been brought to the notice of the executive committee, and which were felt to be entitled to aid, have been in excess of any previous year. Twenty-six persons have received assistance from the funds, by special grants where the exigencies seemed but temporary, and in other cases by quarterly allowances, graduated according to the circumstances of the recipients. In some of the instances of special gifts of comparatively small amounts, the benefits they yielded were important. In one case, the advance of one hundred dollars enabled the beneficiary to obtain admission to an institution giving him a home for the remainder of his days. Twenty-one are still more or less dependent on the fund, almost all of whom are aged men, and little able to labor for their own support. Two are blind and two are deprived of their reason. Several others are so greatly afflicted by disease that the period must be but brief before they will cease to be objects of your care. To these men, once occupying positions of unquestioned respectability and usefulness, and against whom, as merchants or citizens, no reproach has come to our knowledge, the Merchants' Fund is daily bringing some measure of solace and comfort. The amount of the appropriations for the year (five thousand nine hundred and five dollars) but poorly expresses what these gifts were worth to the recipients, conveyed as they were in the strictest confidence and respectful sympathy. It is this which, in a world where misfortune is so generally treated as a crime, gives them their peculiar value, and calls forth the most grateful acknowledgments. "My heart is too full," says one, "to hold back the expression of my feelings." Another writes:—"Upon hearing of the action of the committee, I was as one that dreamed, and could only view it as the special act of the providence of Him who careth for the suffering poor."

The circumstances which led to the present dependent condition of these gentlemen are of course various. Some had gone through long periods of moderate prosperity, when their fortunes were wrecked by some of the calamities incident to our profession, and, after years of unsuccessful struggle to regain their position, age and infirmity found them helpless. With some there appears to have been a life-long battle with different forms of adversity, with few and transient gleams of sunshine in all their business lives. We are all familiar with such instances, and among them some who, by their honest and persevering efforts, blameless integrity and patient submission in their trials, seem to have deserved the success which was withheld, doubtless for reasons which were wise and just, and which will appear in that other life where all the problems of our present state will have their clear and certain solution.

Three of the beneficiaries have deceased during the past year at greatly advanced ages, one of whom, a very estimable man, had formerly held a prominent position in the business world. One of these gentlemen was placed on the list in 1858, then an infirm and aged man, but having secured a position in which, with rigid economy, he could obtain a support, he declined further aid from the fund. He would not deprive the society of the means of helping another who might not, like him, have any further resources; but at the commencement of the last year he was compelled, through illness, to accept for the few remaining weeks of his life the well-deserved help of the association. He was greatly esteemed as an upright man.

The receipts of the past year from all sources were $15,331·48, of which $10,535 were from life and annual subscriptions and donations, and $4796·46 interest on investments. For the details we refer to the report of the Treasurer, herewith submitted. It will be seen that the amount from annual subscribers is less than in several preceding years, and the managers trust that measures will be adopted at the present meeting to add to the number. It is not merely that the contributions constitute an important item of the income of the association, but it is greatly to be desired that the sympathies of the entire profession should gather around an enterprise so honorable to the merchants of Philadelphia.

The investments of the permanent fund, now amounting to $76,939·65, are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| United States 6 per cent. loan | $25,000·00 |
| State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. loan, | 21,000·00 |
| City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, | 25,000·00 |
| Ground rents | 4,939·65 |
| | $76,939·65 |

Five thousand dollars were received from Miss Mary D. Brown, the second gift of this lady to a charity to which her respected brother, the late Joseph D. Brown, was one of the earliest contributors. Five thousand dollars have also been bestowed by David Milne, Esq., a voluntary Christmas offering. The managers would express their grateful thanks for these two important additions to the permanent fund, upon which not only the present usefulness of the institution so much depends, but the hopes of perpetuating and extending its great benefits.

A century and a half has elapsed since Thomas Guy founded the hospital in London which bears his name. Many thousands who have shared its blessings have, like its founder, long since passed away; but in its ministrations of relief to-day there is all the freshness of the original charity, and the present inmates are as much the objects of his bounty as those who were first admitted within the walls. This, if it may be realized, is one of the noblest privileges of wealth, to enable its possessor thus to live and act in deeds of beneficence far beyond his own short term of life. To few individuals is it given to be able to rear such costly monuments inscribed with the name of a single benefactor, but what one cannot do may be done by the union of many, and all who assist according to their ability will not fail of their reward.

JOHN M. ATWOOD, President.

WM. H. BACON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1869.

### Monthly Meeting of the Board of Trade.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. President Welsh in the chair.

Upon the application of Captain Tracy, in behalf of the Seaman's Friend Society, respecting relief for seamen from the oppressions of runners of boarding-house keepers, requesting the co-operation of the Board in the effort to secure national legislation to prevent the payment to them of the advance wages of seamen, and by the enactment of State laws, and the restriction of the right to keep sailors' boarding-houses to such persons only as should be licensed as suitable by a competent board of supervision, Mr. Winsor, for the committee, made a written report, which was accepted. His conclusions were adverse to the first proposition on the consideration both of its unconstitutionality and its impolicy on the whole; but in regard to the requirement of a license to keepers of sailor boarding-houses, to issue solely on proof of a suitable and satisfactory character, he was decidedly in favor of such plan.

In regard to this he says:—"In regard to the action proposed by Captain Tracy to procure by State legislation the enactment of laws requiring all keepers of such houses to be licensed, and providing that such licenses be granted only to persons who, on the evidence of character, shall be approved and recommended by a board of commissioners properly constituted for that purpose, would certainly tend to make these homes more decent and comfortable, and more home-like than they now are. It would, moreover, place the sailor on shore under the care and supervision of men who would exercise that office and promote the best good of the sailor, and not for their own selfish and sordid interests." In view of these considerations, the committee recommend that the officers be authorized and requested to take suitable measures to forward the efforts being made by that society.

In reference to the resolutions sent down for concurrence by the National Board of Trade in favor of making, by mercantile custom, all sales of produce for cash payable on delivery, Mr. Buzby explained the reasons of the Commercial Exchange for dissenting therefrom, and on motion the resolutions were ordered to lie upon the table.

Communications were received from Hon. Charles O'Neill, showing that surveys had been ordered and appropriations made for certain harbors of refuge on the Delaware river.

At the request of the Councils of Atlantic City a committee—Messrs. Stokes, McCammon, and Wetherill—were appointed to visit that place to examine as to the necessity of taking measures to prevent the destruction of the lighthouse there by the action of the sea.

### Reuben E. Fenton Elected United States Senator.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Reuben E. Fenton was to-day elected United States Senator. The House voted—Fenton, 73; H. C. Murphy, 45. The Senate voted—Fenton, 15; Murphy, 10; H. S. Randall, 1, cast by Senator Murphy.

### General Schurz Elected United States Senator.

ST LOUIS, Jan. 19.—General Schurz was to-day elected United States Senator, receiving the entire radical vote of both houses. The Democrats voted for John S. Phelps.

### From Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—The Supreme Court at Columbus to-day refused to grant a new trial in the case of Lewis Davis, convicted of the murder of David Skinner, at Independence, Ohio, and he will be executed on February 4.

## *MARINE TELEGRAPH.*

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 7·20 | MOON SETS | morn |
| SUN SETS | 5·03 | HIGH WATER | 7·14 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. MCCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
HENRY WINSOR, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR AMERICA. | | | |
| Wm. Penn | London | New York | Dec. 26 |
| Atalanta | London | New York | Dec. 26 |
| Caledonia | Glasgow | New York | Jan. 1 |
| Kangaroo | Liverpool | N. York via Hal. | Jan. 2 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New York | Jan. 8 |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Cuba | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 20 |
| Colorado | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 20 |
| Union | New York | Bremen | Jan. 21 |
| Ville de Paris | New York | Havre | Jan. 23 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 23 |
| Kangaroo | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 26 |
| C. of London | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 30 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool | Feb. 6 |
| C. of Cork | New York | Liverpool | Feb. 9 |
| COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. | | | |
| Columbia | New York | Havana | Jan. 21 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | Jan. 21 |
| Geo. Cromwell | New York | New Orleans | Jan. 23 |
| Wyoming | Philada | Savannah | Jan. 23 |
| Merrimack | New York | Rio Janeiro | Jan. 23 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Jan. 23 |
| StarsandStripes | Philada | Havana | Jan. 27 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Cienfuegos, Warren & Gregg.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana 13th inst., brought the following passengers: From New Orleans—Mr. R. T. Dunham, Charles Beals, D. Stickney, Mrs. Jenkinson. From Havana—Mrs Hickman, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Story, E. F. Snyder, Miss Wilcox.

Steamer Com. H. A. Adams, Mershon, from Newbern, with shingles and naval stores to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Barque Lavinia, Douglass, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 5th inst.

Barque J. L. Pye, Pye, for Philadelphia via Falmouth, cleared at London 5th inst.

Barque J. W. Barss, Davison, hence, sailed from Falmouth 4th inst., for Hamburg.

Barque Eliza Sprague, was loading molasses at Cardenas 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Poseidon, Knudson, from London for Philadelphia, put back to Weymouth 2d inst.

Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, cleared at Helvoet 3d inst. for Boston.

Brig O. C. Clary, Gould, hence, at Smyrna 26th ult.

Brig Enrichetta, Filliberti, for Philadelphia, cleared at Palermo 21st ult.

Brigs S. B. Brown, Reed and George W. Chase, Bacon, were loading molasses at Cardenas 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Aguila Jiasinora, for Philadelphia, cleared at Palermo 21st ult.

Schr Maxon Rogers, Jackson, hence, at Norfolk, Va., 16th inst.

Schr Clara, Bond, hence, at Petersburg 14th inst.

Schr William Hilton, Cole, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 60, dated September 3, 1868, official information has been received that, from the 15th day of December, 1868, the light would be exhibited from the lighthouse on the Plateau des Roches Douvres, north coast of France. The light is a flashing white light, the eclipses succeeding each other every five seconds. It is elevated 144 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of fourteen miles. The tower is iron, painted white, and 148 feet high. Its position is in latitude 49 deg. 6 min. 28 sec., longitude 2 deg. 48 min. 54 sec. west of Greenwich.

In consequence of the state of the weather the light house has not been completed to its proposed height; and it is intended, in the course of next year, to raise the focus of the light to 180 feet above high water, when a more powerful illuminating apparatus will be substituted for the one at present in use.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1869.

## CLOAKS.

**CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS, No. 23 South NINTH Street.**

**CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at HENRY IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.**
11 f2m

## TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 122wfm

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

## SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
**FOR NEW YORK.**

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 23.
KANGAROO, Tuesday, January 26.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $35 |
| to London | 105 | to London | 40 |
| to Paris | 115 | to Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE, Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $90 | Liverpool | $3 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 1 |
| St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer | 3 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30½
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,

FOR

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,

PRESENTATION BIBLES

FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES, and
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

W. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

Harding's Patent Chain-Back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made for great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain Back Albums are unrivalled.

*Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders.*

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Below Fourth, South Side.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 20,
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E. McDONOUGH as OLD TOM
New scenery by R. S. Smith and John Thorne; machinery by Alex. Wilson; music by Simon Hassler.
In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS.
FIFTH WEEK. LAST NIGHTS
Of Augustin Daly's local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
IT WILL BE GIVEN TO-NIGHT,
with its New Scenery,
Intricate Machinery
and Efficient Cast.
Seats secured six days in advance.
In Rehearsal, Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7·45.
J. C. GREGORY Sole Lessee and Manager
Continued success of the Brilliant Young Artiste,
MISS SUSAN GALTON
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
LAST NIGHT OF OFFENBACH'S
"66," "66," "66," "66."
Preceded by a sparkling comedietta. 1 18 3t
SUSAN GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION

2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.
DIRECTORS.
WM. G. MOORHEAD, JOHN FALLON,
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HON. J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK,
H. E. BROWNE.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the

SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,

Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

Have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets, subject to provisions of the By-Laws of the Company. Such dividends may be taken in single season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

**Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.**

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
1 18 1m PHILADELPHIA.

## MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
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Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

*For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.*

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

## CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, Including a number of choice gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc.
Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15½

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1869.

## The New Officers of the State Legislature.

The lower branch of the State Legislature passed a resolution on the 18th inst. authorizing the Speaker and Clerk to appoint twenty-seven additional officers of the House. A few members had the candor and boldness to oppose this motion, on the ground that the additional officers were entirely unnecessary, and that the proposition was "simply intended to enable the party to take care of its friends!" The force of this objection will be made apparent by the fact that the expenses of the House of Representatives at the last session embraced the following items:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Clerks and Transcribing Clerks | $4,844 80 |
| Transcribing Clerks | 7,697 90 |
| Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeepers, and Messengers | 27,291 90 |
| Pasters and Folders | 37,723 10 |
| Amount paid Pages | 3,288 00 |
| Postmaster | 990 00 |
| Assistant Postmaster | 933 00 |
| Chaplain | 300 00 |
| Forwarding documents and "Legislative Record" | 1,300 00 |
| Transcribing | 30 00 |
| Revising "Legislative Handbook" | 300 00 |
| Making index to do do | 50 00 |
| Librarian | 1,000 00 |
| Marshal of Rotunda | 801 10 |
| Three Firemen | 2,121 00 |
| Extra services | 755 50 |
| Total | $89,429 30 |

Here is a total of nearly ninety thousand dollars paid for the personal services of the attendants of our sapient legislators during a short session of three months, or at the rate of $360,000 per annum. All the labor these officers performed that is useful or essential to the State would be richly paid for by one-fourth the sum now expended. The members of the last Legislature seem to have felt that the limit of extravagance in this direction had been reached, but the restrictions they sought to impose were overruled on Monday by the Speaker, and the appointment of twenty-seven new officers was authorized. Kings and queens who wish to fasten new expenses upon the nations they misgovern, for the enrichment of favorites, at least take pains to assign nominal duties of some kind to their new functionaries; and they become masters of the buckhounds, or lords or ladies of the bedchamber, or makers of leather breeches, or ushers in waiting, or officials of some other description, who may, in certain contingencies, prove ornamental, if not useful. We can understand that the new officials may be industriously employed during the coming summer in drumming up delegates to support their patrons, or that they are clamoring for the rewards of "dirty work" (if we may be permitted to use one of the legislative phrases employed during the session on Monday) performed last fall; but what real service they are to render to the tax-payers of Pennsylvania, whose money they are to receive, is beyond our comprehension. If each member belonging to the dominant party is to have personal attendants and followers supported at the expense of the State, let that fact be blazoned upon the public records; but let us have no more shams, and no more paltry pretenses that there is a real necessity for increasing the number of the officials of the House. Let the new leeches on the treasury be described and paid as gentlemen-in-waiting on the respective members who secure this luxurious attendance, and not be smuggled through appropriation bills and auditors' reports as doorkeepers and messengers, or pasters and folders. If they are to be sticks, let them be labelled before the world, after the Spanish fashion, as gold and silver sticks in waiting. If a correct classification is adopted, the fallacy of the idea that "the party can be taken care of" by unnecessary grants of public money to a few of its members will speedily be exposed. The time is coming rapidly when no party of extravagance can be maintained in this country, and when legislators who squander the treasures of their constituents with a lavish hand will go down like reeds before a whirlwind. Onerous taxation is impressing all thinking men with the necessity of reducing public expenditures, and no more inopportune moment than the present could have been chosen for the creation of twenty-seven new unnecessary officials.

## The Merchants' Fund, The Mercantile Library, and the Board of Trade.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the annual meetings of the Merchants' Fund Association the Mercantile Library Company, and the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade, were held, and reports of proceedings for the past year were submitted.

The Merchants' Fund Association is designed for the relief of indigent merchants. The object is a most worthy one, and it is gratifying to know that the association has been able to afford such assistance to deserving but impoverished merchants as will serve to smooth their declining years.

The President of the association, John M. Atwood, Esq., stated in his report that the cases which had been brought to the notice of the committee, and which were felt to be entitled to aid, were in excess of any previous year. The Merchants' Fund does its work so quietly and unostentatiously that the public are not aware of the extent of its charities; and in the words of Mr. Atwood:—

"The amount of the appropriations for the year ($5905) but poorly expresses what these worth to the recipients, conveyed as they were in the strictest confidence and respectful sympathy. It is this which, in a world where misfortune is so generally treated as a crime, gives them their peculiar value, and calls forth the most grateful acknowledgments."

The annual report of the Mercantile Library Company indicates that the institution is in a gratifying state of prosperity. The project of removing the library to a more suitable building has been so far advanced that it may now be considered as sure of completion. The list of members and subscribers has largely increased during the past year, and a corresponding increase in the purchase of books and periodicals has been made. The work on the new library building, on Tenth street, between Market and Chesnut, is progressing as rapidly as possible, and when it is occupied, Philadelphia will have a cheap, popular library, that will be a credit to the city.

At the Board of Trade meeting the subject of securing relief for seamen from the oppressions of runners of boarding-house keepers was introduced, and the Seaman's Friend Society asked the co-operation of the board in securing national legislation to protect the seamen from the "land-sharks" who devour their substance. Numerous other matters of importance to the mercantile interests of the city were discussed.

## Pennsylvania and New York Finances.

The report of the Comptroller of New York State Finances presents a marked contrast to the report of the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, illustrative of the difference in the methods of administering the financial affairs of the "Empire" and the "Keystone." For one thing, at least, we may be devoutly thankful. No sweeping State tax is imposed, and the only approach to it is a tax on personal property so insignificant that it yielded last year only $277,337·66. In New York a State tax of 7 3 5 mills was levied for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868, producing a revenue of $12,647,218. During the present fiscal year the rate of taxation was 5 4 5 mills, and during the next fiscal year this rate is to be reduced to 4½ mills. But while New York subjects her citizens to direct taxes not imposed in Pennsylvania, she releases them from various forms of indirect taxation freely resorted to here, and she also expends the revenues of the State Treasury with a liberal hand for the general welfare. Pennsylvania did little or nothing, as a State, to relieve the local governments of the burden imposed during the war by bounties paid to raise troops. In New York, on the contrary, the chief portion of her present debt is classified as a "bounty" debt, this sum amounting in September, 1867, to $26,862,000, and in September, 1868, after applying sinking funds, to $24,024,591. The New York State Treasury also contributes to the support and extension of the Erie Canal and other public improvements—the "canal" tax levied during the last fiscal year exceeding $1,000,000—while in Pennsylvania public works are regarded as a source of revenue rather than of expenditure. The New York State tax for the support of schools also exceeds two millions of dollars, while Pennsylvania contributes from the State Treasury to the common schools the meagre allowance of $343,866·99, Philadelphia receiving the magnificent sum of $12,637·78!

## Popular Education.

It is easy to theorize upon the theme of general education. The subject is always attractive to those who are qualified to judiciously consider it, and it has also so many claims to popular regard that it receives the attention of a multitude of benevolent leisurely people who try their prentice hands upon the work. Wide differences of opinion still prevail. The time-honored belief that all minds should be trained in exactly the same fashion has been supplanted, to a large extent, by the doctrine that the best results would be attained by a training peculiar to each pupil; but the practical application of this theory is so inconvenient and difficult, that it can only be secured by a generation of parents and teachers much nearer to a millennial condition than those now upon the stage of action.

The real question just now is how the millions are to be taught to read and write, and not how the model manikin can best become master of mathematics. Unfortunately the world at present has a great deal of business upon its hands; and, while it is bound to give the best opportunity in its power to the youthful Newton, it must also, and in the first place, do as well by the lowest and most stupid ignoramus. The magnitude of the subject is really appalling, and, in our present condition, the most practical scheme is to exert ourselves to the utmost in working for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The common school system offers a very fair and practical solution for the prominent difficulties of the question, and it would be wise to accept the scheme in the form now in successful operation, and vigorously develop it to its utmost capacity. The faults at present do not arise from any inherent evil in the system itself, but are due to the incomplete manner in which it is executed. Even in the most neglected country district all that is needed is better schools, better teachers, and a lengthened period of tuition. It is not anything different that is required, but greater perfection in the details now in common practice.

In our own State the last annual report calls for better school-houses, longer sessions, and higher salaries in many of the rural districts. These are practical wants, for which remedies can readily be found, and we cannot plead ignorance of duty as a reason for its non-performance.

A comfortable edifice, with ample accommodations, easily accessible, and well taught, within the limited range of the "grammar school," may be with justice considered as the minimum amount that should be guaranteed by the State to every child, but as yet even so much is far from being perfectly performed, and the complete fulfilment of this duty is of paramount importance. The higher and normal grades, although apparently less essential, are found to be necessary to the complete accomplishment of the lower department of the work, from the fact that they furnish teachers directly fitted for and conversant with, the requirements of the situation. The ancient pedagogue and withered dame belong, luckily, to the past, and we have learned that young men and women fresh from the course are more alive to the needs and sympathetic to the struggles of the younger pupils than the dominie, estranged from them by the oblivious effect of a half-century of experience.

The competency of the teacher is of such paramount importance that before it every other consideration becomes comparatively valueless. A hedge-school, illuminated by a farthing candle, may produce a riper scholar than the most completely endowed "institution" inefficiently conducted. We have ourselves known a teacher "unknown to fame," who habitually closed the text-book, and plunged into such an able examination of the pupils and such a complete exposition of the subject, that the various members of the class were dismissed with a real grasp of the subject, as their interest had been excited and their minds directed into a useful train of thought: while, on the contrary, a man of great learning and reputation taught his pupils from a valuable work of his own compilation, by using the questions at the foot of the page, and his pupils suffered seriously from this indolence. The power of acquiring knowledge and imparting it are so totally distinct, that the world has lost much by the belief that the possession of the one faculty implies the other. So far from this being the case, there are erudite students who cannot impart a tithe of their information or excite an interest in their topic, even in intelligent listeners, while, paradoxical as it may seem, many others can really teach more than they themselves know by the happy faculty of presenting the subject forcibly and logically, and thus stimulating the student to pursue the same range of thought.

The school-days form so small a portion of human life that tuition should be directed not so much to the acquirement of facts as to the acquirement of the habit of study: it is not what the pupil learns, but that he be taught to learn; not what he reads, but that he masters that rare art—the power of reading. The teacher who gives the pupil the impulse in the right direction, and stimulates the desire of proceeding therein, is alone competent to the office.

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In Pennsylvania, the State Treasury, which is burdened with comparatively few necessary expenses, continues to absorb the revenues accruing from tavern licenses. The total amount accruing from this source during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1868, was $279,532·72, of which Philadelphia paid $162,476·06, all other portions of the Commonwealth contributing only $117,056·66. This system of taxation is radically unjust. Since the city is burdened by the pauperism and crime produced by intemperance, the least that be done for her relief is to grant her the moneys paid for tavern licenses. The Philadelphia members of the Legislature should insist upon a transfer of the receipts from the source designated to the City Treasury. They can advocate this measure not only on the score of its inherent justice, but on account of the example of other States. In New York, for instance, none of the revenues from tavern licenses are paid into the general fund of the State Treasury; they are appropriated for the immediate relief of the overburdened city tax-payers and for the reclamation of the victims of intemperance. The Board of Excise reports that it received last year in the Metropolitan District from tavern licenses $1,431,172, of which sum $1,102,271 was collected in New York and $288,433·50 in Brooklyn. In distributing this revenue, $904,877·07 was paid to the Sinking Fund of New York city; $59,883·37 to the Sinking Fund of Brooklyn; $86,560·08 to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction; $201,961·22 to the Inebriates' Home for Kings county; and $73,202·10 to the New York State Inebriate Asylum. These statistics are sufficient to show that under proper legislation tavern licenses can be made an important source of municipal revenue, and Philadelphia needs all the aid she can derive from this quarter.

## CUBA.

### Disturbances in Havana—Capture of Arms by the Authorities.

Havana, Jan. 13.—There was a serious disturbance last evening on Carmen street. A young man by the name of Leon had lately returned from the States. It seems that he and some two hundred others had stored in a house on the aforementioned street about three hundred arms of various classes, and that last night they were to have proceeded to Candelaria—in the West—where an insurrection was to have been raised. The police found out all. Proceeding to the suspected house, two of the *salva guardias* entered, and, at the moment, Leon seized a revolver, and killed one of them instantly. He shot, also, the other, who is reported by some as dead, by others as moribund. The Canador came up and was likewise shot. In the mean time some troops came up. Leon was seized and carried to the barracks. The Government got possession of the arms. Afterward Leon's friends went to the barracks, and were about making an attempt to rescue him, but they were outnumbered by the Government forces, and desisted from the undertaking. The Barcelona and Montezuma, two Spanish steamers, sailed Friday night with 2200 men for the seat of war. Nearly 900 other troops arrived yesterday per the Canaries.

TEXT OF THE PRESS LAW.

Government Superior Political of the Ever Faithful Isle of Cuba:—

Using the faculties which have been conceded to me by the Provisional Government of the nation, I decree the following:—

Article 1. All the citizens of the Provinces of Cuba have the right to emit freely their thoughts by means of the press, without being subjected to a censorship, neither to any other previous requisite.

Article 2. The ordinary faults committed by the press will be subjected to the general law and the regular tribunals.

Article 3. In that which is comprehended in the first article, so far as periodicals are concerned, first the author of the article is responsible, and afterwards (or in the next place) the director of the journal.

In the matter of books, *folletins* and single sheets, the author, and not being known, the editor and the printer at the orders of the former.

To carry out the effects of the decree, all periodicals which have no directors will be considered as single sheets.

Posting establishments will hand in to this Government Superior Political a communication, in which they will give the name of the director of the journal.

Article 4. Neither the Catholic religion in its dogma nor slavery, until the Cortes Constituentes shall have resolved these questions, can be the objects of discussion. Domingo Dulce.

Havana, January 9, 1869.

Senors Jose de Armas, Yamayo, and Correo have gone down to confer with the insurgents as to what sort of settlement they wish, and learn whether there be any prospect of stopping the war. It is rumored that they go with the consent of General Dulce, and that they have been instructed to advise the Rebels, in his name, as to how far he, the Captain-General, may be willing to go.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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—The people of Rock Island county, Illinois, are putting up a monument in memory of her deceased soldiers.

—The new Lord Chancellor of England has been for thirty years "a devoted and successful Sunday school teacher."

—Nearly 17,000 bushels of coal are mined daily in Rock Island county, Illinois, and over three hundred miners are employed.

—General Henry K. Oliver is on a tour of inspection of the factory schools of Massachusetts. He met the agents of several of the mills at New Bedford, on Tuesday, and the present plan for the education of factory children was fully discussed. A report on the subject is preparing for the Legislature.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GRAND RALLY FOR THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

GREAT RUSH AT HOLETON'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON,
No 16 S. SIXTH Street, corner of MINOR,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE FOLLOWING BILL OF FARE, ALL OF THE BEST,
AND AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roast Beef | 15c. | Roast Mutton | 15c. |
| Roast Turkey | 25c. | Fresh Shad | 25c. |
| Roast Chicken | 25c. | Beef Steak | 10c. |
| Mutton Chop | 10c. | Ham and Eggs | 25c. |
| Sirloin | 20c. | Sausage | 10c. |
| Venison Steak | 20c. | Broiled Fish | 15c. |
| Corned Beef and Cabbage | 20c | Chicken Potpie | 20c. |
| Oyster Pie | 20c. | Veal Potpie | 10c. |
| Stewed Chicken | 20c. | Rolls and Butter | 5c. |
| Coffee (per cup) | 5c. | Milk (per glass) | 5c. |
| Tea " | 5c. | Buckwheat Cakes | 10c. |
| Celery | 5c. | Vegetables (each kind) | 5c. |
| Home-made Pie | 10c. | Apple Dumplings | 10c. |
| Pudding | 10c | Cranberry, Apple, and Cherry Sauce (each) | 5c. |
| Stewed Oysters | 15 and 25c. | Fried Oysters | 6 for 20c. |
| Broiled " | 15 and 25c. | Etc. etc. etc. | |

JAMES HOLETON, Proprietor,
Temperance Dining Saloon,
No. 15 S. SIXTH Street.
1t 4p

☞ KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
At an Election held on the 12th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank, to serve the ensuing year:—
CHAS. T. YERKES,
ISAAC E. LANDELL,
JOHN SCANLIN,
STEPHEN ROBBINS,
BENJ. C. NAGLEE,
JOS. S. KEEN,
ROBT. M. COLEMAN,
EDWARD MURRAY,
CHAS. H. R TRIEBELS,
EDWARD W GORGAS,
JOHN MARTIN,
BENJ. H. BROWN,
I. H. WAINWRIGHT.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this morning, CHARLES T. YERKES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and
1 19 3t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.
At the Annual Election held on the 12th instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—
ALEX. G. CATTELL,
JOHN W. TORREY,
HUGH CRAIG,
CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM P. COX,
DAV. VANDERVEER,
ALEX. WHILLDIN,
JOHN F GROSS,
PHILIP B MINGLE,
SAMUEL T. CANBY,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
DELL NOBLIT, JR.
And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Hon. A. G. CATTELL was unanimously re-elected President, J. W. TORREY Vice-President, and
1 19 3t H. P. SCHETKY Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1869.
At an election for Directors held THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
FREDERIC A. HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT,
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM B. BEMENT.
And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY WILLIAM H. RHAWN was elected President.
1 13 wfm6t JOSEPH P MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1869.
At an election held on the 12th day of January, 1869, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJ. A. FARNHAM,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
J. B LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, JR,
WM. H. WOODWARD,
C. H. HUTCHINSON,
HENRY P. SLOAN.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 10t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Philadelphia, January 16, 1869.
At an election held on the 14th instant, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this bank:—
GEORGE K. ZEIGLER,
JOHN A. BROWN,
A. E. BORIE,
S. W. CANNELL.
THOMAS H. KIRTLEY
GEORGE TROTT,
GEORGE W. PAGE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M. D
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, George K. Ziegler, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 18 mwsst JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8imw1m WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

☞ ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
1 14w Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 2, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ CONCERT HALL.—
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
A COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON.
BEAUTIFUL STEREOPTICON VIEWS.
INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.
Dr. J. F. BOYNTON, the celebrated and popular Lecturer on Geology and the Natural Sciences, will give, by invitation, a course of SIX ILLUSTRATED LECTURES UPON GEOLOGY AND THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION, as follows:—
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20,
WORLD-MAKING.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, January 21,
THE EARTH AND MOON.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 22,
INTRODUCTION OF ANIMAL LIFE UPON OUR PLANET.
ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25,
COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27,
THE AGE OF REPTILES.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29,
THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD
The above series of lectures were recently given in New York city, at THE COOPER INSTITUTE, to audiences filling every seat, and occupying every available inch of standing room.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Tickets for the course, six in number, with reserved seats, $3.
The opening sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning, January 18, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 1 15 tf

☞ NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J. January 18, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS
1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

☞ THE SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET of the YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION will take place at Augustin's, No. 1105 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 21, 1869 at 8 o'clock. All Yale graduates who may desire to attend will please make the fact known to Robert N Willson, Sec. Ex. Com., No. 717 Walnut street, if they have not already done so. 1t*

☞ COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Exchange will be held on TUESDAY, January 26, 1869.
The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock A. M.
The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. G. R. TISDALL,
1 20 6t Secretary.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, corner of PINE and BROAD Streets on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
The annual report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY,
1 8 fw4t Secretary.

☞ CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Hotel Company, for the election of Five Managers and the transaction of other business, will be held on SATURDAY, January 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Hotel.
J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 15 7t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes. CHARLES PLATT,
1 11 12t Secretary.

☞ AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut, MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver a Lecture at the above named place, WEDNESDAY, January 20.
Subject—"AN APPEAL TO WOMAN."
RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.
To be had at TRUMPLER'S No. 926 Chesnut street; COVERT'S NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel; and at the door between 10 and 2 o'clock. 1 14 6t

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia. Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 21st instant.
1 1lmw9t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year. R. JOHNSTON,
1 19 11t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.
The Directors, on the 6th inst., declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, payable on or after this date. S. ALTER, Secretary.
January 16, 1869. 1 16 4t*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3 mwf§

☞ DR. NEILL HAS REMOVED FROM Broad and Spruce streets to No. 238 South EIGHTEENTH Street. 1 15 fmw 3t*

"Ready-Made" or "Made to Order."

The public used to be afraid
To purchase clothing "ready made;"
For "custom goods" outlast, said they,
The "ready-made" garments many a day.

The custom they had, in times of old,
Was to pay hard cash, either silver or gold,
Any exorbitant sort of a price,
For clothes that looked decent and fit them nice.

But when ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Hall so Brown,
The handsomest hall in all the town,
Began to sell clothing ready made,
The public, somehow, stopped being afraid.

For they know they can purchase clothing which
Is honestly made in every stitch;
Finished with care, as each man knows,
Are ROCKHILL & WILSON's ready-made clothes.

But if you prefer, it will give us pleasure,
In making your clothes, to take your measure;
For piece goods, such as the goods we keep,
Were never better, nor ever so cheap.

Of every description and every grade, made to order or ready-made, ROCKHILL & WILSON would have you to know that the best of all places in town to go, for a suit of clothes for your manly frame, as we've often told you, it's still the same. Better hurry along and call and look at the goods of the

GREAT BROWN HALL,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its
CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,
And for which subscription books are now open at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

## JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
WILL RESUME BUSINESS
On Monday, January 18,
AT THE STORE
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
1 18 tf PHILADELPHIA.

## FLOUR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, *warranted* superior to any in the market.
Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.
GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m rp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 4mrp East of Front street.

## GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

## COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue [1 15 4ptf
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

## PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

## HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of B. K. JAMISON & CO., and will continue the Banking business, at the N. W. corner of THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, formerly conducted by P. F. Kelly & Co.
B. K. JAMISON,
Surviving partner of the late firm of P. F. Kelly & Co.
WILLIAM M. STEWART,
Late of the firm of Sutton & Stewart, Bankers,
1 20 3trp Indiana, Pa.

## WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.
A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred, situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.
Address P. O. Box 1809, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 tf

FOR SALE—LARGE WHARF, NORTH SIDE of CHERRY street, Schuylkill, with lease of Cherry Street Landing. J. H. WHEELER,
1 18mwf 3t* No. 113 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—DESIRABLE House at ROXBOROUGH.
S. WAGNER, JR.,
1 19 6t No. 23 S. THIRD Street.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING for GENTLEMEN only, at No. 236 South EIGHTH Street. 1 18 6t

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm§

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 25 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 25 8m

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *After Dark*, with Mr. J. E. McDonough as "Old Tom," will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be withdrawn after the present week. On Monday next Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the operetta of "66" will be given for the last time this evening. To-morrow *La Rose de Saint Fleur* and *Lischen and Fritzchen* will be performed, with Miss Susan Galton and Mr. Whiffin in the leading *roles*.

AT THE AMERICAN the pantomime of *Jack the Giant Killer* and a variety of other entertaining performances will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON will give the first lecture of his course at the Academy of Music this evening. The subject of the lecture is "World Making." The other lectures of the course will be delivered on Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of next week.

Dr. Boynton recently delivered this course of lectures at the Cooper Institute, New York, and the house was crowded to overflowing every evening. Besides containing a vast amount of valuable information, the subjects which Dr. Boynton will illustrate are as interesting as fairy tales. A number of our principal schools have taken tickets for the entire course.

Tickets can be procured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will lecture at the Amateurs' Drawing-Room, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, this evening. Subject: "An Appeal to Women." Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at Covert's news stand, Continental Hotel.

## *GHOULS.*

### The History of Crime in the East.

A criminal has just been tried in Northern India on a terrible charge. One Ramadheen, a Hindoo of the Mirzapore district, took to poisoning as a relief from *ennui*. The number of his victims is thus far unknown. He has, however, killed twenty-seven in a year and a half, and exhibited an especial taste for holy men on pilgrimages. A society of poisoners is believed to exist in India. A few years ago, a beggar in Polomyia, Galicia, was proved to have killed and eaten fourteen children. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries cannibalism frequently manifested itself among those supposed to be civilized. On the 14th of December, 1598, the Parliament of Paris sentenced a tailor, named Chalons, to be burned alive for lycanthropy. The evidence showed that he had decoyed children into his shop or attacked them when they strayed from home, and having torn them with his teeth and killed them, he dressed them as ordinary meat and devoured them with great relish. A whole cask full of bones was discovered in his house. In 1440 Marechal de Retz, a Marshal of France, a "scholarly man, a patriot, and a man of holy life," became suddenly possessed by an uncontrollable desire to murder children. During seven years he continued to inveigle little girls and boys into his castle at the rate of about ten a week, and then put them to death in various ways, that he might witness their agony and bathe in their blood — experiencing after each occasion the most dreadful remorse, but led on by an irresistible craving to repeat the crime. When this unparalleled iniquity was finally brought to light, his castle was found to contain bins full of children's bones. During the seventeenth century a Hungarian countess named Elizabeth enticed young girls into her palace on divers pretexts, and then coolly murdered them for the purpose of bathing in their blood. The spectacle of human suffering at last became such a delight to her that she would apply with her own hands the most excruciating tortures, keenly relishing the shrieks of her victims. In this way she is said to have murdered six hundred and fifty persons before her career was brought to an end. The old Berserkers of Scandinavia killed human beings for the mere love of the thing. Their chief amusement and business was to set sail for some pleasant country, like Spain or France, and make all the coasts and navigable rivers hideous with rapine and massacre. When at home, in the intervals between their freebooting expeditions, they were liable to become possessed by a strange homicidal madness, during which they would array themselves in wolf skins and sally forth by night "to snap the backbones, smash the skulls, and sometimes to drink with fiendish glee the blood of unwary travellers or loiterers." The peasantry of many secluded portions of Europe still cherish the superstition of the middle ages concerning were-wolves. A were-wolf, or a *loup garou*, was a person who had the power of transforming himself into a wolf, being endowed while in this lupine state with the intelligence of a man, the ferocity of a wolf and the irresistible strength of a demon. "Skin changers" was another name for these mythical beings. According to the mediæval theory, while the were-wolf kept his human form, his hair grew inwards; when he wished to become a wolf he merely turned himself inside out. According to another theory the person possessed had merely to put on a wolf skin in order to assume instantly the lupine form and character. Baring Gould, an English writer, has recently produced a very entertaining volume on this superstition, wherein he demonstrates from numerous instances that it has a foundation in fact to some extent. He cites many cases in which the homicidal and cannibal craving has been accompanied by genuine hallucination, in which miserable wretches have supposed themselves to be wolves or other animals.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

## *GEORGIA.*

### Grant and the State Legislature.

*From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Jan. 16.*

A telegram from a gentleman in Washington city to three citizens in Georgia (the proprietor of this journal being of the three) has been widely circulated, and with the transformation which always attends tales of wonder, has been alluded to by an Augusta contemporary as containing the advice of General Grant to the Legislature of Georgia. The despatch recommends the General Assembly to refer the question of the eligibility of negroes to office to the Supreme Court; not to allow any excitement in passing the legislation necessary for the State; and, having done all that is necessary, to adjourn, adding that in conversation with General Grant the author learned that General Grant thought that such a course would be the best under the circumstances. The following is the despatch:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1869.—To Hon. E. C. Cabiness, General J. B. Gordon, and J. I. Whitaker:—In conversation with General Grant I learn that he thinks it will be best to pass the joint resolution referring the right of the colored citizens to hold office to the courts, and adjourn. I have written to you at Atlanta. Whatever legislation is necessary for the State should be done without excitement. Answer.

NELSON TIFT.

## *LOUISIANA.*

### Murders in De Soto Parish—Slaughter of Unoffending Negroes.

The New Orleans *Republican* of Saturday copies the following from the Red River *News*, published at Natchitoches, which paper justly denounces the murders committed in De Soto. The good people of that parish can, if they choose, stop these fiendish acts:—

From the Mansfield *Times* of the 2d instant we gather the following particulars of the perpetration of a most diabolical and fiendish wholesale slaughter of freedmen. It seems that on the night of December 28, 1868, six men, thoroughly armed and disguised, visited the plantation of Mr. Bayard Davidson, distant about eight miles from Mansfield, and arrested four freedmen, laborers on the place, carried them a short distance from their cabins, and placed a guard over them. Three of the men then proceeded to pillage and burn several cabins, even setting fire to the corn cribs, the fruits of the labor of their victims during the past year. Having perpetrated this crime, they returned to their comrades. The whole party now started off with their prisoners, but had proceeded only a short distance when they deliberately shot and killed three of them, and wounded the fourth, who succeeded in escaping to Mr. Davidson's house. Mr Davidson started to the scene of violence, but was halted by an armed sentinel, who prevented his approaching the quarters.

At the inquest held over the bodies of the murdered men, the wounded colored man stated that he recognized among the perpetrators of this outrage Messrs. W. L. Jordan and David and Jackson Burges, citizens of De Soto parish. These parties were arrested and tried before Justice Womack. After a trial lasting two days, they were acquitted and set at liberty.

The *Times* adds:—"So far, suspicion now rests upon no one as being engaged in the diabolical affair." We have heard, among the many crimes and outrages so frequent at the South, no account which equals this in deliberate barbarity, wholesale murder united with arson. We cannot learn that the unfortunate victims of this fiendish malignity were guilty of any offense—and even supposing they were, that would not justify their murder, the burning of houses and destruction of gathered crops. Justice seems to have closed its eyes, and crime stalks abroad in open defiance of law, going about boldly, unwhipped of its merited punishment. Not a week passes but our columns record some deed of murder or crime. The land is becoming so red with blood of innocent victims that all Neptune's ocean cannot wash it clean without becoming incarnadined.

—Mr. Gladstone was defeated by a great man. The Tory member from Southwest Lancashire measures five feet one inch around the waist.

—A swindle has been perpetrated upon the people of Brookfield, Conn. Several weeks ago a stranger visited the neighborhood, and represented himself as a cattle dealer. He bought about $10,000 worth of stock, and gave his checks on a New Haven bank, payable in three weeks. He secured the cattle and went off, but was afterwards arrested.

—A marine curiosity just presented to the Connecticut Historical Society is the work of a shell-fish from the Philippine Islands. It is a shelter for the little creature, fifteen inches long and from three-quarters to one and a half inch in diameter, shaped like a cornucopia, and resembling a delicate fabric of lace work wrought from asbestos or spun glass.

## *CITY ITEMS.*

OVERCOATS

Reduced to prices as follows:—

Fine all-wool Beaver to..........$14·00

Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to..........$18 00

Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at..........$25 00

A great variety of all styles, upwards from..........$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.

PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to..........$3 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere, reduced to..........$2 00

*Half-way between fth and xth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHAT ARE YOU TAKING?—Probably two-thirds of the adult population of the United States indulge, more or less, in bar-room stimulants. Hot alcoholic beverages are habitually imbibed by thousands of people in the winter months "to keep out the cold." The alcoholic material of all these drinks is more or less *poisonous*, and is rendered all the more deleterious in consequence of being taken *warm*.

Avoid these dangerous excitants. Shun, as you would shun the deadliest drug, all *tavern stimulants*. They paralyze the digestion, congest the liver, disturb the natural action of the kidneys, irritate the bowels, shatter the nerves, and impair the reason.

The operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is diametrically opposite to this. They spur no organ into unnatural activity; but they tone and regulate all. If the digestion is feeble, they awaken the dormant energies of the stomach, and promote the work of assimilation. If the liver is sluggish and torpid they regenerate it. If the kidneys fail to perform their functions properly, they are regulated without being irritated. If the bowels are constipated, the peristaltic action is moderately increased, and the discharges become natural and regular. If the nerves are tremulous they are strengthened. If the mind is clouded the BITTERS tend to disperse the gloom.

These are the effects of the great VEGETABLE TONIC AND CORRECTIVE, which for twenty years has been a staple medicine in this country, and the demand for which steadily increases in all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

It is not offered as a *beverage*, but as a *medicine*; nor will it ever be used to satisfy a craving for alcoholic stimulants, because its effect is to *check*, not to *create*, a false appetite for excitants. The champions of temperance will do well to mark this peculiarity, and to recommend it as the only safe preparation containing alcohol that can be used for medicinal purposes.

MARVIN'S SAFES ARE SAFE.—The Messrs. Marvin & Co., No. 721 Chesnut street, publish a card over the signature of James E. Caldwell & Co., in which it is stated that the two large Marvin Safes which were in the store during the "great fire," when removed thence and opened, displayed everything they contained in the most perfect condition. The diamonds, watches, etc., to an extensive amount, which were in them, were found uninjured in the slightest degree. The firm of Caldwell & Co. express every confidence in the Marvin Safes under any emergency; and after the test they underwent, we imagine the public will coincide in this judgment.

BEDDING, Window Shades, Curtains, and Upholstery Goods. Upholstering of every description done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

FURNITURE mended and varnished, and made look equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Work done at the house or taken away.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

DELICATE FEMALES.—Suffering humanity—and who does not suffer from disease or from being overtasked?—will find the "Standard Wine Bitters" of Alfred Speer an antidote to general debility, uterine and liver affections. The most delicate women can use it with unfailing advantage. They only need a trial to supersede all other tonics. Sold by druggists.

HAVE YOUR UPHOLSTERING done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. He is always ready, prompt, charges moderately, and gives entire satisfaction.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors
and Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any piano so enchanting.

NO HUMBUG.—Curtains and Shades selling at a great reduction. No pretense, but real, *bona fide* bargains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

☞ BARGAINS IN CLOTHING. ☜
☞ *Bargains in Clothing.* ☜
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A CARD.—*Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of Stock: the assortment of both Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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## MARRIED.

DUNSFORD—CLARK.—On the 18th instant, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Pastor of St. George's M. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM D. DUNSFORD to Miss ELIZA B. CLARK, both of this city.

LEETCH—MULLIN.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Father Reilly, Mr. JAMES LEETCH to Miss CARRIE MULLIN, both of this city.

McELMELL—THOMAS.—On the 19th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, JACKSON McELMELL, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy, to MARY, daughter of John Thomas, Esq.

## DIED.

McCLARANAN.—On Tuesday, January 19, JAMES McCLARANAN, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1218 Monterey street, on Friday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

POTTS.—On the 18th instant, ISAAC POTTS, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2018 Sepviva street, on Friday at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SCOTT.—On the 19th instant, PATRICK SCOTT, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 239 N. Broad street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States. 610

## DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House
IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting, 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2½ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 lmrp

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

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| SILKS. | RICKEY, SHARP & CO |
| VELVETS. | RICKEY, SHARP & CO |
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Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.

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1 23 mwslrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

Declared January 1, 1869,

BY THE

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

WHAT DOES THIS SIGNIFY TO THOSE INSURED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE INSURED IN "THE AMERICAN LIFE?"

1. It shows the PROSPERITY of "The American."

2. It shows that "The American" does a SAFE business.

3. It shows that "The American" is WELL MANAGED.

4. It shows that "The American" have placed just ONE-HALF of the annual premium to the credit of "Participating Policies," and may be used in the payment of future premiums.

5. It shows that Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians need not go outside of their own city and State to find ALL that is desirable in any Life Insurance Company, and to secure all possible benefits of being insured.

WHY DIDN'T YOU GO INTO "THE AMERICAN" LAST YEAR?

SEE TO IT THAT YOU GO IN FOR THE NEXT DIVIDEND.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. 1 16 fmwtt

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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| CLARENCE H. CLARK, | E. A. ROLLINS, |
| JAY COOKE, | HENRY D. COOKE, |
| JOHN W. ELLIS, | WM. E. CHANDLER, |
| W. G. MOORHEAD, | JOHN D. DEFREES, |
| GEORGE F. TYLER, | EDWARD DODGE, |
| J. HINCKLEY CLARK, | H. C. FAHNESTOCK. |

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EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
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Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [88 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

## DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS.

Table Linens by the Yard.

The Cheapest Buyers will find

PRICES SATISFACTORY.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD EAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 1 19 1m

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Slightly Damaged by Water.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,

No. 321 CHESNUT Street,

1 15 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY MADE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,

AS THEIR

LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

## FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RR.
MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these
FIRST-CLASS BONDS
AT
NINETY,
And Accrued Interest from December 1.

The Bonds are in amounts of
$1000,
Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at
SIX PER CENT.,
Free from all Government and State Taxes.

The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for
FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Upon a property costing over
TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over
FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

We offer these Bonds as in every respect
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,
And will receive in payment for them United States, State, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price.

DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.
WM. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
Corner WALNUT and DOCK Sts.,
12 22 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS

BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw2

## CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
and Manufacturers of fine Cigars,
No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Leading brands of Havana Cigars, imported by every steamer, at low figures. Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands, as follows:—

"MARIANA RITA"—pure Havana Cigars.
"FRA DIAVOLO"—pure Havana Filler Cigars.
"LOUIS D'OR," } —selected Seed Leaf.
"FLEUR DE LIS." }

Low prices, variety of sizes, and warranted quality 1 18 10t5p

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 9 3t PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 rp

# RAWDON'S RAID.

## A STORY OF THE SNOW.

*From London Society.*

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY.]

"What's been the matter, Mignonne?" Helen whispered as she came up to Hilda by the fire, and Marsden stalked away stridently in his varnished boots. "Have you told him?"

Hilda shook her head.

"He has been telling me that I wasn't to go to-night, that's all," she answered. "Ordered me not to go; and, he said, for the last time!"

"Now then!" Dick Jocelyn broke in, "come and be wrapped up, you two. Lady Jocelyn's carriage stops the way. Perhaps you'll give my lady your arm Marsden. Don and I will see after the girls."

"Really, Richard," began that "faded beauty of the baths," Lady Hope, "I think they'd better let the carriage come back for them!"

"Wait till it gets there, first, *chère tante!* You don't know what the roads are like to-night. Better let us come back for you. But don't keep the horses standing, if you mean to go, I advise you. Now, Marsden, look alive, will you?" the irreverent youth went on. "Ah! here's Don, in his Canadian get up."

Rawdon came in with a fur pelisse over his ball dress, and another over his arm.

"I think this won't crush you very much, Miss Jocelyn," he said, in his tranquil way, going straight up to Hilda: "it is very warm and very light. Let me put it on for you." He wrapped the glossy seal-skins about her tenderly, under Marsden's hostile eyes and my lady's.

The Lombard street plutocrat cared as much, I verily believe, for the girl as he could care for anything but himself; though to "form" her for his wife he had, in his eternal self-assertion, tyrannized over her till she simply hated him; and, seeing another perform what should have been his duty—watching her face when she met Rawdon's look—a feeling of simple dislike he had always been conscious of for the Sabreur grew sharply into a stronger, and to him a very strange one—jealousy. Yes, Jeffrey Marsden hated the man jealously now. Was it he who had undermined his authority over his future wife? Did he actually dare to ——?

He tries to stifle *that* half-formed thought his overweening pride revolted at so angrily.

"But there shall be no more of this!" he said to himself as he led Lady Hope out to the carriage. The Pierrepoint women and the other four followed.

Dick was right about the night: it *was* splendid. Clear, calm, moonlit, with the thermometer down a dozen degrees below zero. A sparkling snow mantle covered the deer-park and the hills beyond; feather flakes of snow draped every tree. Just the night for a sleigh drive, as Dick remarked.

The two sleighs were waiting just behind my lady's family ark of a carriage. Lucia's silver collar-bells rang out musically as the mare tossed her head and snorted, hearing her master's voice.

"Keep close to us, Richard," my lady said, as she settled herself in her corner; "and take care of Hilda, mind." The family ark moved on a little, and then waited till the others were ready.

Dick Jocelyn lifted his charge in his strong arms, and carried her down the steps to her place in his own sleigh, and rolled the great buffalo-robe round her. Miss Carew followed, on the foot-cloth, under Don's escort.

"All right?" Dick inquired, taking his reins.

"All right!" came from the rear.

"Go on, Johnson!" and the expedition started.

The great ark lumbered along with a tortoise-like deliberation; the two sleighs slid smoothly after. Down the Long Avenue, through the Lodge gates, into the iron-bound road, with a wall of snow a dozen feet high on either side, stretching and winding away yonder like a narrow white ribbon.

In the ark, the Pierrepont women did all the talking; my lady was sulky with cold, and Marsden sulky with wrath.

"Well, Mignonne!" Dick said presently, to his silent companion, "it's all settled, ain't it?"

"O Dick," she whispered out of her furs, "how *can* I?"

"You *will*, though!" was the wise youth's mental reply.

"And so, my dear Miss Carew," was how Don finished a long answer to certain objections—urged, half of them, it must be confessed, merely *pro forma*—which Helen had raised. "And so I really don't see what else we are to do—do you, now? Hilda's no chance with my lady if she stays here, nor have I. They'll marry her to this—this man, Marsden. Think what that would be for both of us! My plan saves us both. Everything's arranged. If she says yes, you won't say no?"

I don't think Miss Carew did.

In due time the Dane Court expedition arrived at Boodle Park.

### IV.—"Number Nineteen."

Three A. M. The Boodles' ball began to manifest symptoms of dissolution. Paterfamilias, with a ten or fifteen mile drive before him through cross-country roads, where the snow was up to his horses' withers in places, began to growl and look at his watch; Materfamilias, supped and sleepy, began to cluck impatiently to gather her brood round her out of the *mêlée*. The circle was getting freer, and the pace too. The band of the "County Crushers," rather wild and uncertain in its *tempo*, had just commenced attacking the last valse, number nineteen.

Rawdon and Dick Jocelyn were standing near the doorway. Marsden had that moment stalked out between them. They could hear him asking about Lady Hope's carriage in the hall; my lady was going.

"Ain't much time to lose, Don," Dick said in the other's ear; "my lady'll carry her off directly. Better go and get your valse, hadn't you? She's looking for you, you know."

Hilda was looking for him, as, pale with some unusual excitement, she stood beside my lady, with her trembling little hand clinging secretly to Helen's. The three were at the upper end of the room, where Marsden had left them to order up the ark, and couldn't see Don in the doorway.

"Time enough," the latter replied, coolly, to Dick's suggestion; "I'm waiting for—ah! here it is—a despatch from Fyle."

A servant gave [illegible] him an envelope, sealed, [illegible] with his name scrawled upon it in pencil.

"Boy's just brought this for you from Ashbridge, sir," George explained. "You were to have it immediate, he said."

"All right."

Don tore open the missive, glanced at the single line in Fyle's writing it contained, and passed it to Dick.

"Baggage and us is here," wrote Mr. Fyle; "line clear. Mail expected at four."

"Admirable!" Dick ejaculated, grinning. "'Us' means Fanchon and himself, I suppose. But you must look sharp, old man. It's three now."

"I know. But Lucia will do the five miles in less than twenty minutes; and I don't want to have to wait at Ashbridge, you understand. Now, look here—you have the sleigh all ready at the half hour. At five and twenty past, just show yourself here in this doorway. I shall be waltzing with her, and looking out for you. When I see you I'll stop, and get her out of the room in the general scrimmage without being noticed. Then on with those sealskin swaddling clothes, into the sleigh, and—*fouette cocher!* We ought to be half-way to Calais before any one but you and Miss Carew's the wiser. Understand?"

"All right!" Dick nodded. "But, I say, Don, she won't hang back at the last moment, eh? It's now or never for you, you know. You won't get a chance like this again. And women are queer cattle."

"I don't think she will," Rawdon said, looking up the room towards her. "She might under other circumstances, perhaps, but not now. Marsden has managed matters too well for that. The pompous bully would drive a woman to anything. He was hectoring her about coming here to-night before we started, just as if she didn't hate him already! The man's been playing my game all through; my last move will checkmate him. It's time to play it. You've ten minutes to see to the sleigh, and I to dance number nineteen. Go along, old boy!"

"'Now tread me a measure, quoth young Lochinvar,'" hummed Dick, as he turned to go. "Wonder whether he's ever heard of that song, old—? Ah! beg your pardon, Marsden," he ejaculated with unwonted civility, as he ran against the Crœsus, returning from his hunt for Lady Hope's carriage. "Hope I didn't hurt you? All right, Don!"

And the guardsman moved off to fulfil his part in the plot, chuckling at intervals over old Jeff's approaching discomfiture. Rawdon went straight towards Hilda. Marsden followed.

"Well, dear," Helen whispered in her cousin's ear rather anxiously, "will you?"

A pressure of the hand she clung to was all the other's answer. Then Helen felt her start nervously, and saw her turn pale, and then flush feverishly. She had caught sight of Don making his way round the outside of the circle to where they three were still standing. Miss Carew's own pulse quickened sharply. The decisive moment was all but come.

"Where *can* Mr. Marsden be?" snapped Lady Hope, querulously. "What a time he is seeing about the carriage! Ah! there he is at last."

There he was, close behind Rawdon; whom Lady Hope overlooked till she heard him speaking to Hilda.

"Number nineteen," Don was saying, "*our* valse, you know, Miss Jocelyn."

Poor child! How much those quiet commonplace words meant to her! The crisis had arrived. If she took his arm now she gave consent to that plan for saving her he had proposed. If she refused it—what was left to her?

"You had better let me take you to the cloak-room, I think," rasped Marsden's saw of a voice, wonderfully *apropos;* "the carriage will be ready directly, I believe," it added, as the speaker turned to my lady.

"Then we had better go," Lady Hope assented. "Will you take Hilda?"

This was pointedly at Rawdon, who showed no signs of giving way. Marsden advanced a little. It was with his most insufferable air of proprietorship that he thought fit to say—

"Excuse me, Major Daringham. Now, Hilda, come!" And he put his arm out stiffly for her to take.

As Don had said, the man couldn't help playing his opponent's game. That *tête-à-tête* in the drawing-room at Dane Court just now even hadn't taught him better than to take this tone to the girl a second time that night. He fancied, perhaps, that with my lady to back him, she must submit to him this time, and give him a pleasant triumph over the man he hated. So his tone and manner towards her were simply unbearable. If she ever had hesitated, hesitation was past now. If he ever could have kept her, he had lost her in that moment. She lifted her head: her eyes met Don's; and Don read her decision plainly in them.

A light came suddenly into his; but it was in his usual impassible fashion that he struck in, sure of winning now.

"Afraid I can't forego my engagement and lose number nineteen, if Miss Jocelyn decides for me," he said. "I don't think the carriage can get up for ten minutes or so, you knew, Lady Hope," he added, blandly; "and so—"

"Excuse me," Marsden said, with his severest, iciest hauteur, "but Miss Jocelyn really cannot—"

Hilda put her hand on Rawdon's arm at the "cannot."

"I decide for number nineteen, at all events," she answered, just in the way she had answered him before the ball. The child's blue eyes looked at him again in that defiant way that had so angered him then. Marsden bit his thin lips, and looked at my lady. My lady looked fairly astonished for once.

"Really, Hilda"—she was beginning in her "punishment" tone.

Hilda shook her head.

"I have promised, mamma. It is too late."

Then a quick whisper in Helen's ear:—"Good by, darling Nell!" And before the others could speak again Rawdon had carried her off.

"My own Hilda now!" he said to her when his arms were round her in that last valse. "You will trust yourself to me, darling?"

"O Don, take me away!" she answered, passionately. "Take me away from him. Anywhere with you!"

He made no reply in words; and she had no more to tell him after that.

Round and round they swept; past my lady's angry eyes and Marsden's scowling face again and again. Each time they went by the doorway, Rawdon looked [illegible] for Dick Jocelyn's signal that all was ready for the raid. At last Dick appeared.

"Now for it!" muttered Don. He checked his partner, and brought her up close to where Jocelyn was waiting. It was a trying moment; fortunately it was *but* a moment. All passed so quickly that poor trembling little Hilda had no time to break down.

Rawdon got her through the little crowd near the door without notice. Then she was in the hall, and Dick was wrapping the furs about her.

"Good by, my pet!" he said to her, rather touched at the sight of her white, wistful face: "Good by, Mignonne! Take care of her, Don!"

Then she was going down the steps into the icy air, holding Don's arm. Out of the ruck of carriages, the sleigh and Lucia were waiting. Then Don, muffled in his pelisse, was lifting her into her seat; then Lucia (without her silver *grelots* this time) was whirling her swiftly down the frozen drive; and Daringham of "Ours" has fairly carried off old Marsden's *fiancée*. Dick, on the steps, turned to his own man, who, suspecting nothing, was watching Rawdon's raid mechanically.

"You'd better get my sleigh up, Tom," he remarked; "we shall all be starting directly. Well! it's done," he soliloquized, as the man went off on his errand; "I'm devilish glad of it. She'll be now happy with Dan; and old Jeff will be—

"Richard!" my lady's voice said sharply behind him, as he crossed the hall. "Where's Hilda?"

There stood my lady and Marsden, Helen looking about her anxiously a little in the rear.

"Miss Jocelyn passed through the hall this moment," Marsden added. "You must have seen her; and—and—Major Daringham."

The last words seemed to choke him.

"Yes," Dick nodded; "I saw 'em all right."

"Where are they, then?" Lady Hope snapped. "I can't find Hilda in the cloak-room. They say she's not there. Where can she be?"

Dick faced the two, stroking his mustache calmly, but with an odd twinkle in his eyes.

### V.—Young Lochinvar.

"Gone!"

The same word from all three, but in very different keys.

"Really—" began Marsden with a portentous severity that hugely amused Dick. The plutocrat didn't understand. My lady, with the *clairvoyance* of a woman of the world, and out of half-formed suspicions of her own, understood everything in a moment. She glanced round her first to see that no one was within hearing; then she said in savage *staccato* to her nephew, "I'll never forgive you for this, sir, as long as I live."

"Dear me, *chère tante!* What have I done?" returned the guileless youth, not quite certain whether, as he expressed it, "my lady was fly to all the little game yet."

She wasted no time on him. Her hand grasped Marsden's arm with an energy that startled that emotionless man. Emotionless, though, no longer; for her words startled him even more.

"Don't you see?" my lady was whispering impatiently. "She's gone—with him. They've eloped! Now listen!"—for he stared at her as though she had suddenly gone mad. He really thought she had. What! His promised wife dare so far forget what was due to *him* as to elope!

"Listen!" Lady Hope repeated, actually shaking him in her impatience. "This must be prevented. They must be overtaken, stopped! At any risk; at once! You must do it."

"I?" Jeffery Marsden gasped.

"You. Who else is there? Richard is in the plot. In another hour it may be too late. Quick, man! quick!"

He was beginning, electrified by this languid woman's fierce, unwonted energy, to understand now. He had been robbed, and by the man he hated most. For the second or third time that night the snow-water in his veins ran almost warm. She saw his face change.

"Will you go? To save her — to defeat him, remember! There may be time yet."

"Yes!" he muttered between his blanched, lean lips; "you're right. There may be time yet; and if I overtake him—! I'll go! But, how—where?"

She had thought of everything, this clever Lady Hope, omniscient almost in her self-interest.

"The other sledge!" she answered: "it's ready down there, by this time. Didn't you hear him order it? Follow the track. They have gone to Ashbridge, I am nearly sure. There is no train yet; you must prevent this! But don't waste time! You have your coat and hat! Quick!"

"Never fear!" he returned; and the blanched lips were actually guilty of an oath; "I'll do it!"

He flung his coat about him, and hurried through the inner glass doors out on to the steps.

Dick, explaining matters to Helen *sotto voce*, had kept an eye on him all the time.

"Let me see about the carriage, Aunt Hope!" he observed. "Poor dear old Jeff will catch his death of cold if you trot him about on a night like this."

He moved away in pursuit; though rather wondering what Jeff could possibly do, you know, after all.

Lady Hope caught him just as he was pushing open the doors that Marsden had just swung back. Through them he saw the latter rush down the steps and leap (actually leap!) into his (Jocelyn's) sleigh, in readiness, as my lady had foreseen, below; saw the horse plunge and spring forward under the whip; saw his man get knocked backwards and loose his hold on the reins, and Jeffrey Marsden drive furiously off and disappear.

"Oh! by Jove! you know—" Dick began.

Lady Hope stopped him.

"Silence, sir!" she said; "do you want all the world to know this? I sent him to stop them. And he will."

"Will he?" thought Dick; "he'll probably break his own neck in the first five minutes, that's all!" Then the thought of Jeffrey Marsden driving a sleigh about the country in the dead of night, and coming to frightful grief against a gate-post or in a side-drift, caused Ensign and Lieutenant Richard Jocelyn to laugh aloud.

"Take us to the carriage, sir!" his relative said, majestically; "whatever happens, we had better not stay here."

They were all back again at Dane Court when they heard what had happened.

Swiftly, smoothly, flinging up a little shower of snow spray, and leaving a straight track behind it, that did credit to Don's steering, faster and faster, as Lucia warmed to her work, between the high snow walls on either hand, the sleigh that carried La Mignonne and her Lochinvar whirled along the white solitary road that led straight to the Ashbridge station, four or five miles off.

Muffled in her furs, and with the great buffalo robe over her, Hilda lay back, only answering her lover's attempts to reassure her by a little sob now and then. The excitement of the last hour or two had been a little too much for the child.

"But it's all right now, darling!" Rawdon said pleasantly, taking a pull at the mare as he topped the one long hill that lay between Boodle Park and Ashbridge—"it's all right, now. We shall be at the D'Arbleys by dinner-time, comfortably. I've telegraphed to her to meet us at the Nord terminus. She's about the only relation I've got left; and, as she's fond of me, she'll simply worship you, you know! We've managed beautiful, haven't we? Got away, and no one that matters the wiser! Jove! though, I should like to see the city man's face to morrow, or rather this morning, when he discovers— Eh, what's that?"

He checked Lucia a moment and turned his head to listen. The ringing of *grelots* behind, plain enough. Round a slight bend came something dark against the snowy roadway at a furious rate after them. Another sleigh.

"Dick, perhaps!" Don muttered; "but no, he wouldn't come after us; besides, he wouldn't yaw about so frightfully. That fellow's never driven a sleigh before, I should say!"

"O Don!" Hilda suggested, nervously; "suppose it should be —?"

"Marsden! By Jove, it is! My lady's found us out, and sent him, I suppose, to bring us back dead or alive! What a joke—isn't it?"

Mignonne didn't seem to see it in that light at all. "For Heaven's sake, Don, don't let him overtake us! I couldn't bear to see him again," she said.

"No chance of his overtaking us, Mignonne!" Don laughed. "Is there, Lucia?"

The mare tossed her head, and sprang away like an arrow, as the reins dropped on her back again. A hoarse cry came from the pursuing sledge. It was so close behind them now that they could see its occupant gesticulating vehemently; could hear him calling to them to stop—Marsden's voice, they both said.

"He'll break his neck directly!" Rawdon observed with a grim sort of smile; "and we must leave him to it, I'm afraid!" He looked at his watch as he spoke. "Yes; we've no time to waste. *Allons!*"

The mare laid herself out fairly now. The speed at which they tore along almost took Hilda's breath away. They left the other sleigh as if it had been standing still.

They were on the high ground now. Straight before them, yonder, where the lights were twinkling, lay the Ashbridge station; right and left the snow-mantled country could be seen for miles. Rawdon's eye ran along a thread-like dark track he knew where to look for—the line of rails down which the Paris mail was coming.

"She ought to be in sight, if they told Fyle the truth!" he muttered; "awkward if she's been blocked up anywhere, now we've got this fellow be hind us!"

Again his eye ran along the line of the embankment. It stood out well against the white background; nothing was visible on it.

All this time Lucia's speed never slackened; they were close on the station now. Where was the Mail?

He caught sight of something at last. A red light; a gleam of other lights, dull through frosty window panes. Then the shriek of a whistle reached them. It was the Dover mail running into Ashbridge. Other eyes beside Don's had caught sight of it. Again that cry to them to stop came from the other sleigh behind. Don laughed.

"Rather a sell for him, you know! He'll come up just in time to see us start!" he remarked.

So it seemed, for they were passing through the gate of the station yard almost as he spoke. It was a tall, heavy gate, usually held open by a catch, but on this occasion by a man muffled up to the eyes—Mr. Fyle.

"All right, sir!" that individual reported, as Don pulled up a moment. "The Frenchwoman is here with the baggage and the tickets; Mail's signalled. You're just in time, sir."

Don leaned forward and said a brief word in the man's ear. Mr. Fyle grinned.

"I'll take care, sir!" he returned. The sleigh moved up the little incline to the station entrance. Mr. Fyle hurried the next moment up after it. Mademoiselle Fanchon rushed out to meet her mistress. The Dover mail ran alongside the platform.

Just at that moment the pursuing sleigh reached the gate of the yard. The pursuer shouted for some one to open it, in vain. With an oath, he leaped out and fumbled with frostbitten fingers at the latch. In vain, too, the latch was immovable; Mr. Fyle perhaps knew best why. The pursuer saw the train run in, heard the doors slam as its passengers took their seats, heard the whistle sound for its departure. And this infernal gate wouldn't open! At last the undignified motion of climbing over struck him. He put it into immediate practice, slightly incommoded by the severely strapped evening nether garments. It was a sight to see that tall gaunt figure *à cheval* upon a gate-bar!

Just as it got there the train began to move slowly off.

"I'll telegraph, though!" the figure muttered aloud with a vicious expletive, and preparing to descend on the other side. Not carefully enough, unfortunately. His foot slipped and turned awkwardly on the middle bar, and Jeffrey Marsden, Esq., came heavily to the ground with a badly sprained ankle, where Mr. Fyle presently found him.

The Paris Mail reached its destination without mishap, and Don and his Mignonne got to the Avenue de l'Impératrice in capital time for dinner, as he had prophesied.

Two days afterwards my lady—she had managed to survive her disappointment—read her daughter's marriage in the *Times*. So did Marsden, in bed with incipient rheumatic fever and a sprained ankle. So did Dick Jocelyn and Helen, lingering over their *tête-à-tête* breakfast in the Oak Parlor at Dane Court.

It was in that very room, by the by, that in the snow-time last year I heard from those same two people the story of RAWDON'S RAID!

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, Assignee, vs. Dr. LEWIS P. GEBHARD. Vend. Exp. June Term, 1868. Nos. 68 and 69.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund in Court produced by the Sheriff's sale, under the above writs of

All that certain lot of ground, beginning on the north side of Coates street 18 feet eastward from Eleventh street, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid, thence extending along Coates street eastward 18 feet, thence northward 68 feet 4 inches, thence westward 12 feet 4 inches, thence southward 3 feet, thence westward along the south line of a 3-feet wide alley, leading into Eleventh street, 6 feet, thence southward 61 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the N. E. corner of Coates and Eleventh streets, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid. Containing in front on Coates street 18 feet, and in depth on the east line 61 feet 9¼ inches, and on the west line 57 feet, and on the north line 29 feet 8 inches.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, Auditor.

1 15 fmw5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

RAFFETTO vs. RAFFETTO September Term, 1868, No. 14. In Divorce.

To LEWIS RAFFETTO, respondent:—Please notice a rule granted upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in said case, returnable on SATURDAY, January 30, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed in consequence of your absence.

JOSEPH K. FLETCHER, Attorney for Libellant.

1 18mwf5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY W. KENNEDY, M. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. H. KENNEDY, Executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 27, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of WILLIAM F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 708 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 15 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY STERLING, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ROBERT STERLING and I. FRANKLIN STERLING, Executors of Henry Sterling, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Esq., No. 137 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 16 18 20 22 25

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FINANCIAL.

THE

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Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,386,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

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A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

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## *LA CRECHE.*

BY FREDERICK S. COZZENS.

*From Hearth and Home.*

In the city of Paris there is a street that runs parallel with the Louvre, the garden of the Tuileries, and the Champs Elysées (or Elysian Fields), just one block apart from them, and called by the name of Rue St. Honoré. It was one bright and beautiful morning that I walked up this street with a friend of mine, who then resided in this famous city. "You will see," said he, "a great deal that is vile and wicked in Paris, if you take the trouble to look for it; but you will also find a great deal that is good, noble, and benevolent, if you will take the same trouble; although I must say that foreign visitors do not care much to find out what is really good and worthy of visiting here, preferring instead to indulge their curiosity in other and less reputable objects." So saying, he led me through a door up one flight of stairs into a spacious room, that at once filled me with surprise and delight.

For standing endwise against the walls of the room, on every side, were beautiful little swinging cradles, nearly all of light iron-work and painted of various colors—blue, green, white, and gold and other gay tints, with tiny white sheets, blankets, and pillows; and nestled amid the soft, warm coverings was such a multitude of rosy faces, nearly all of them fast asleep, that what with the bright day shining through the tall windows, and the bright cradles, and the exquisitely clean room, and the little heads and closed eyelids, and rosy cheeks and lips of this baby congregation around, one could scarcely be unmoved, even if he were an American, and his own little ones were no nearer to him than three thousand miles beyond the salt sea!

Nor was the surprise of seeing so many swinging cradles at all diminished by reading the illustrious names attached to them; for every one had a plate or card upon which was engraved or inscribed the name of some juvenile of illustrious birth; for instance, the one on my right, as I entered, bore the name of the young Prince Imperial, and others, on every side, exhibiting some title of nobility belonging to the tender morning glories of the Empire. "So, then," said I, "here lies the flower of the young noblesse of France!" Here are the infant emperors, princes, dukes, marquises, and counts of the Napoleonic dynasty. Alas! where are the young Bourbons, the Orleans, the Montpensiers, the Joinvilles, the Montmorencies? By my faith, the children of people of rank are always beautiful; there is something so distinguished-looking in their countenances, even when asleep, that you at once recognize the difference between them and the children of ordinary people.

A few of the youthful dukes and princes were wide awake; and sitting bolt upright in their cribs, while quite a rosy ring of urchins were seated on the clean wax floor, all with round, shining eyes, and little black heads, and blooming cheeks; but, to my surprise, not among them all was a note of complaint uttered, a cry of pain, an exclamation of fretfulness. All looked happy, clean, and content. But it seemed to me they were awfully serious—staring at us with haughty looks, as if impressed with the dignity of their positions in life.

A couple of bright, apple-faced nuns of the Order of St. Thérèse, clad in yellow stuff gowns, with keys, rosaries, scissors, pincushions, or other useful articles, hanging from their girdles, were bustling about among the callous community, as full of goodness and mirth and cheerful conversation, as if they had been veritable mothers themselves. The whole establishment, one of them said, was under the immediate protection of the Empress, as well as seventeen other *crèches* in the city. They were benevolent institutions, where poor mothers could deposit their babies in the morning, before going to their daily work, returning to nurse them at proper hours, and then to take them home in the evening. Why they are brought to *La Crèche* in the morning, they are washed, dressed, fed, and attended to during the whole day, medical attendance provided, if necessary, for all of which the mother pays only two sous (or two cents). This institution takes charge of sixty children a day, none of which, I believe, are over two years of age. The swing-cradles are the gifts of benevolent ladies, many of them of high rank, and are given in the name of their own little ones. "See here," she said, pointing to the first one that attracted my attention, "a cradle from the Empress herself!"

So, then, these are not children of noble blood, but only foundlings of washerwomen and seamstresses. I thought from the first they all had a sort of plebeian look! "Pardon me, monsieur," said Sister Agathe, "these are *not* foundlings. Their mothers are very poor; but they may be very respectable. And when they take their infants away at night, ah! monsieur should see how happy the poor mothers are to get them back once more—hugging them as if they never, never wanted to part with them again!"

It was a beautiful thought to give these institutions the name they bear; for *La Crèche* signifies "a manger," and at once brings to mind the heavenly manger in which the young Saviour—himself a child of the poor—was carefully laid by his virgin mother.

Such institutions as *La Crèche* do not foster crime; but they may be the means of preventing hundreds of thousands of cases of infanticide; they may prevent many cases of suicide; they may even bind fathers and mothers together by stronger ties than those which are too often separated by misery and hopelessness. Little children soon grow large enough to take care of themselves, and even to add to the support of a family. But while they are infants, and helpless, and poor, and friendless, protect them for a little while, Oh ye benevolent!

I turned from *La Crèche* with a happy heart, to think that even in this vast and vicious city the little ones were not altogether unprovided for; that even in the midst of toil and privation, Parisian mothers could look forward to the rising of the morning's sun with hope and gratitude; and as I then thought of my own country, a cloud darkened my spirit, and I said, "Would to God we had a day-by-day asylum, such as this, in the midst of our populous and thriving cities! If we had, how many a poor mother's heart would be lightened over her daily work, and how many a rich woman's heart would feel glorified in ministering to such a charity! Surely there are plenty of benevolent ladies who would contribute a cradle apiece! Surely there are plenty of benevolent gentlemen who would gladly lend their aid to support such a building; the expense of the nurses would not be much—indeed, how many poor women would be too happy to embrace such a situation? And then to think of the good it might do; of the crimes it might prevent!"

—It is now believed by many of the inhabitants of Andover, Mass., that the late fire which destroyed the Punchard Free School was the work of an incendiary, and suspicion rests on two boys who were expelled from school some time since.

### Constantinople.

The London *Spectator* gives the following impressive view of Constantinople, as a point of military and naval power, and of the results which European statesmen fear from the acquisition of it by Russia:—

"Russia in possession of Constantinople would be in just that position; and so would Germany be, if she were suzerain from Pesth southwards; or, for that matter, England, if she had a railroad from Scutari to India. The specialty of Constantinople, the virtue for which men have fought for it for twelve hundred years, is just this, that any strong man who holds it and the territory immediately north of it can hit anybody he likes without being hit in return. He strikes out at ease, while his adversary hits his knuckles against pillars. That does not matter, if he is weak like the later Greek, or a worn-out barbarian like the Turk; but suppose he is at once strong and aggressive! A Romanoff master of Constantinople would have an unassailable depot or fortress, with a huge dockyard, the Sea of Marmora, on the eastern side, inaccessible to any flag but his own; a huge close harbor, the Bosphorus, in front; and a huge fortress, which he would build at very slight expense, for twenty 100 pounders on Monsell carriages, would shut the entrance against anything but a bird, upon the west. He could build fleets forever which nobody would even see, and could strike any place in the Mediterranean without a chance of reprisals.

"If engineers may be trusted, any man in the profession, with European workmen, a couple of millions, and absolute power, could place Constantinople beyond the reach of assault, making of it a fortress to which Cronstadt would be a toy—and a British fleet with a Napier on board did not take Cronstadt. Nobody would be able to get near it, any more than to get near Tobolsk, while its owner could get near anybody, as the Viceroy of Tobolsk cannot do. He would be a long-armed boxer, master at once of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, of the mouths of the Danube, the mouths of the Volga, and the mouths of the Nile; would control or menace the northern coast of the Mediterranean, where the present is so great; threatening Marseilles, and Naples, and Athens, and Trieste all at once; and of the southern coast, where the future is so possible.

"Moreover, he would be driven, partly by the prestige of his capital, which would make it the resort of all the discontented in Western Asia, partly by his own natural hunger for beautiful properties easily acquired—for revenue, in fact—to conquer Asia Minor and Egypt, which would lie, as it were, at his doors; and, if he were decently prudent, would ask him to come in. The Fellahs would accept Satan if he rid them of the Pasha and let them have their lands as Russian villagers in the interior have their lands. This would be to seize the fairest countries of Asia and the only country in Africa worth having; to possess regions which wisely governed would yield endless cash, and open routes to any conquest the Czar might, from judgment or ambition, or even caprice, heartily desire. Behind, in the cold North, would lie myriads of obedient soldiers; by his side, timid, though jealous enemies; in front, a rich population, ready to be serfs.

"The Czar would be an armed man in a porch ready to rob any passenger weaker than himself, but almost unassailable by the police of the world. He might not wish to assail anybody—that is a possible theory about any politician—but he would have every temptation to do it; he could not be hurt if he did, and he would be very much pressed by those around him to try; more pressed than the Indian Viceroy is to annihilate the last vestiges of native independence. He would be surrounded, in fact, by races who need strong order, to whom he could give strong order, and whose conquest would therefore seem an act of mercy. No doubt he could, if too dangerous, be resisted in the end.

"The rise of America has altered all European conditions, and it is difficult to conceive the power to which the English-speaking peoples, once united in offensive and defensive alliance, could not dictate terms of peace, or rather the ultimate limits of war. But the statesmen of Europe have hitherto held it wiser not to let affairs arrive at so extreme a point of tension, to insist that no power should rise to such a height as to be unassailable, to lay down the proviso that a nation which has natural advantages such as Russia has in her snows and size, and England in her insular position, should not be allowed to conquer other and equal advantages, and thus combine very many modes of attack with very few necessities for defense. The statesmen may be wrong in their opinions—we by no means deny it—but they are not wrong in their facts, namely, that Russia in getting Constantinople would get a hundred opportunities of attack without incurring one extra liability for defense, that Constantinople is the natural fortress of the world, the one position in which it might be possible to build up a power that would compel the remainder of mankind, if they liked independence, to sleep always under arms."

### Death of the Philologist Welcker.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Philology and archæology have to mourn one of their most eminent representatives, Professor Welcker, who died, ripe in years and full of honors, a few days ago at Bonn, where he had taught ever since 1819, and at the jubilee of which he was still able to be present a few months ago. Born in 1784 at Grunberg, he studied at Giessen, where he obtained a professorship in the Gymnasium in 1803. Three years later he went to Rome, where he stayed for two years, and where Zoega, the celebrated Danish archæologist, exercised the most vital influence upon his whole future development. Returning to Germany, he was appointed Professor at the Universities of Giessen, Gottingen, and Bonn successively. A worthy follower in the path of the Heynes and Wolfs, he contributed not a little to the raising of philology out of the narrowness and pedantry in which it threatened to perish to the high position it now occupies. The wide catholic spirit and philosophical significance which men like himself, Otfried, Muller, Bockh, and others, among whom he stood foremost, knew so well how to impart to that science, may certainly be counted among the causes which, in spite of all adverse circumstances, have made German learning and philosophy so famous. To his vast range of knowledge, his delicacy of taste, subtlety, and vigor of judgment, every line of his multifarious writings bears witness. His 'Gotterlehre,' completed but a few years ago, is probably the best known of all his works. The gap left by Welcker will not easily be filled, even by the best of his army of disciples."

—A large meeting of the water-power owners on Grass river, N. Y., was held at Canton on the 7th instant, for the purpose of taking measures to improve the river.

—Under the direction of Mr. Thomas S. White, master founder at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, an iron casting weighing seven tons was successfully made last Thursday. It is intended as a channel plate and air circulating pump for a marine engine to go on board the United States steamer Nantasket.

—A man in Springfield, Mass. (says the *Republican*), blessed with country cousins, was prevailed upon by one of them to assist in selling a load of apples. He took him and his friend home to dinner, spent the day in finding customers, and was then rewarded with, "Well, now, I guess you'd better give me a dollar for delivering them!"

—The first locomotive used in New England is now in the shop of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad in Augusta, Maine, under repair for the dummy train to Gardner. It was built in Liverpool for the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and was the first one used on the road. Its former name was the "Lion," now called the "Brookline."

—A farmer named Bolander, living near Germantown, Indiana, went out about 5 o'clock last Thursday morning to feed some hogs. Just after daylight his hat was found on the ice. The man, a dog, and a coon were found in the water drowned. The supposition is that the dog chased the coon on the ice, the man went to the assistance of the dog, and the weight of the three broke the ice.

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## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·50, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·50 and 5·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLI CLARK, Agent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and 9·00 P. M. | |
| Fast Line | 11·50 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 11·50 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10·45 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 12·00 Night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3·10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6·10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation....8·30 A. M., 3·40 and | 7·10 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10·00 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 10·00 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 4·20 P. M. |
| Day Express | 4·20 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·40 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

4 29 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | 10·45 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8·15 A. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 9·50 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | 11·50 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8·50 P. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 10·00 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | 8·00 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 6·30 P. M. |
| " arrives at Lockhaven | 7·45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | 10·55 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 12·55 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 10·00 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | 6·25 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 7·50 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 4·20 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

1 1§ ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

4 5 WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

## AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

FINE ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

CARD.—The splendid collection of Paintings from M. Knoedler, successor to Goupil & Co., will be on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts on Wednesday, 20th inst. The sale will take place on the evenings on February 1 and 2. 1 16

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 21, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining-room furniture, covered with plush, reps and hair-cloth, oiled walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; French plate mirrors; elegant walnut sideboards; handsome wardrobes, bookcases, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; china, glass, and plated ware; beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses; large assortment of superior office furniture; large and superior fireproof safe made by Farrel & Herring; iron chests, consuming and cooking stoves, handsome velvet Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, Turkish Damascus sabre, navy revolver, steel breastplates, silver plate, etc.

PIANO FORTES.

Also, 2 elegant rosewood 7 octave piano fortes, made by Fisher & E. P. Graham; superior mahogany piano forte.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, ETC.

Also, several Italian marble statues and busts, bronze clocks, cut-glass ware, etc., being the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping. 1 19 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 129 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Peremptory Sale.

FIXTURES OF A GRAIN DISTILLERY, STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, ETC.,
No. 1853 Cuba street, First Ward.
On Thursday Morning.

Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1853 Cuba street, between Third and Fourth streets, below Moore street, without reserve, the entire Fixtures of a Grain Distillery, including five horse power steam engine five and twelve horse boilers, mash and fermenting tubs, shafting belting, pulleys, platform scales, McCutcheon thirty-inch grain mill, etc. 1 19 2t

Peremptory sale at the southeast corner of Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets.

CART, THREE HEAVY TRUCKS, WHEELS, SPOKES, FELLOES, ETC.,
On Friday Afternoon.

Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock on the premises, southeast corner of Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets, a quantity of goods suitable for wheelwrights and others. 1 19 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior household furniture.

Particulars in future advertisements. 1 20 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NOTICE.

Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.

Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.

Sales cashed within five days.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 29

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

50 cases infantry overcoats, perfect.

50 bales grey-mixed army shirts. 1 9

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 900 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city made goods. 1 19 2t

## LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCO SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

## DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 1§

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
2 4§ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

### Annual Report of the Trustees of the Building Fund—Prospects of the Institution.

The second annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Building Fund of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, to the contributors to the fund, contains the following statements of general public importance:—

In obedience to the provisions of a resolution adopted by the Academy March 27, 1866, a meeting of the contributors to its building fund was held January 14, 1868, and W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M. D., Joseph Leidy, M. D., William P. Wilstach, Frederick Graff, John B. Budd, E. S. Whelen, John Welsh, William S. Vaux, Thomas Sparks, Robert Bridges, M. D., George W. Tryon, Jr., Joseph Jeanes, and John Rice were elected a Board of Trustees of the Building Fund of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for the year 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held February 14, Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger was elected Chairman, George W. Tryon, Jr., Secretary, and William S. Vaux, Treasurer.

The Board of Trustees, in its last annual communication to the contributors to the Building Fund of the Academy, reported that the Councils of the city of Philadelphia passed an act, which was approved by the Mayor November 4, 1867, asking from the Legislature of Pennsylvania authority to grant on certain conditions the use of the Penn Squares to the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Franklin Institute.

The joint committee, composed of members of each of these societies and several influential citizens, represented substantially that these institutions possess very large amounts of the materials requisite for the cultivation of the natural sciences, literature, the fine arts as well as the useful and mechanic arts, and that by placing them in juxtaposition in a conveniently accessible situation in the centre of the city—such a site as the Penn Square offers—their museums, galleries, and libraries would be so close together as to virtually form one collection, which must become very soon a source of learning unrivalled on this continent, to which seekers after knowledge would be allured from all parts of the country.

The disposition of the people to avail themselves of the advantages of museums, galleries, and libraries may be inferred from the fact that during the year 1868 the museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences was visited by 67,769 persons, and it is probable that every one of them acquired an addition to his knowledge during his visit.

The Board has to regret that the views of those who disinterestedly sought to contribute to the common prosperity of the city, without asking a cent from its treasury, did not meet with full concurrence in the Legislature.

The bill to authorize the City Councils to grant the use of the Penn squares to the societies named passed the Senate, but the measure failed in the House of Representatives.

At the meeting of March 13, Mr. John S. Haines was duly elected a trustee in place of Mr. John B. Budd, deceased.

At the meeting of the board, April 10, it was unanimously resolved to purchase a lot of ground, and a committee was instructed to procure plans of a building suitable for the purposes of the Academy.

The lot selected, purchased, and conveyed to Joseph Leidy, M. D., John Welsh, William S. Vaux, E. S. Whelen, George W. Tryon, Jr., and Thomas Sparks, in trust, is bounded by Nineteenth, Cherry, and Race streets. It extends on Race street westward from Nineteenth street 198 feet, then southward 144 feet, and east 59 feet, and again southward 144 feet to Cherry street, and along the latter to Nineteenth street 130 feet, on which the front is 288 feet.

Plans of a building to be erected on this lot for the Academy, with estimates for its construction, were obtained from three architects. Neither of the three plans was adopted, but, in the opinion of the board, that submitted by Mr. J. H. Windrim approximated nearest to the requirements of the institution, and he was therefore duly elected to be architect of the Academy.

After paying all expenses incurred on account of the purchase of the lot, it was found that the balance in the Treasurer's hands is not sufficient to warrant the commencement of a building without incurring the risk of debt, which it is the settled policy of the Board of Trustees to avoid. The estimated cost of a suitable edifice is about $250,000.

Under these circumstances, and believing that a large majority of the contributors, as well as members of the Academy, prefer that the new building should be erected on Broad street, the Board of Trustees deem it expedient to petition the Legislature of the Commonwealth, at its ensuing session, to grant, with the consent of the Councils of the city, the use of one of the Penn squares to the Academy.

If one of the Penn Squares should be granted to the Academy for its use, the board is satisfied that the lot in its possession can be readily converted into money, at an advance on its cost, to be expended in constructing the new building.

Including $200 accruing from a sale of chrome ore (part of the gift of Mr. Charles Lennig, which has already realized $2200), the sum of $397 83 has been added to the fund during the year. The amount of cash on deposit is $81,669 94, and the aggregate of unpaid subscriptions is about $15,000.

The report is signed by W. S. W. Ruschenberger, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

## BLACKBURN vs. THE ROUGHS.

### The Fire Marshal's Reprimand to the Hangers-on of the Shiffler Hose Company.

Early on Sunday morning, the 3d instant, it will be remembered that a fire occurred in the stable attached to the hide and tallow establishment of Mr. Baugh, on Corn street, above Reed. The place was consumed, with its contents, and a horse, valued at about five hundred dollars, also perished in the flames. Everything indicated that an incendiary had applied the match, and, therefore, Mr. Blackburn, Fire Marshal of the city, who had hastened to the scene, set to work with his usual promptness and activity to discover and arrest him. Unfortunately, through the criminal screening of the guilty parties by others equally as guilty, he was foiled in his search, and the person or persons who lit the fire still remain at liberty. In the course of his investigations he visited the house of the Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire Company. The reasons which induced him to go there were amply sufficient. In the exercise of his duty he was after the rogue. He most assuredly has the authority to seek him anywhere and everywhere. Yet as certain members, or certain persons claiming to be members, of the company named, with an exuberant display of wounded feeling and hot indignation at Mr. Blackburn's visit, have published a card in which they not only misrepresent and falsify the facts of the case, but most meanly attack the character and efficiency of the Marshal, it is but simple justice to that gentleman himself and the public at large to set the matter in its true position by an honest statement of the affair. This ventilation will subserve several purposes. It will vindicate a man than whom none more worthy holds a public position at our hands, will teach us what sort of gangs infest the houses of some of our fire companies, and induce us to credit that fact, so frequently asserted, that in many cases fires are ignited by the very men who, when the flames are destroying property and life, run with clamor to the scene and make much ado in ill directed efforts at extinguishing them. The facts, then, connected with the burning of Mr. Baugh's stable, and the subsequent investigation of its cause by Fire Marshal Blackburn, are simply these. They are given just as they occurred. They flatly contradict the statements contained in the card published over the names of what purports to be a committee of the "Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire Company." Perchance, however, this contradiction is hardly necessary, for the spirit which pervades the "Shiffler's" card is so plainly unjust that any reasoning man would at once discredit its every statement.

The fire occurred at 2 o'clock A. M.—in the dead of night. Not long after it had been put out, Mr. Blackburn, while making inquiries as to its origin, was told that parties in Corn street could furnish a clue to the detection of the incendiaries. He repaired thither—hunted up the man who possessed the knowledge he wanted—and was informed by him that shortly before the breaking out of the fire somebody was heard to jump over the fence of Mr. Baugh's place into the street, and their footsteps were heard in flight. The gentleman who heard these suspicious noises raised the window of his room, and saw persons—two or more—run out of Corn street into Reed, in the direction of Moyamensing avenue. They ran towards the new house of the Shiffler Fire Company, but were not seen to enter it. Upon receiving this word, Mr. Blackburn, in company with Police Sergeant Nutt, went to the Shiffler Hose House, or rather to the small building adjoining it, which the "bunkers" are occupying until the completion of the new place. Still, accompanied by the Sergeant, he proceeded to the "bunk-room," and made an inquiry of those there collected as to who had brought the alarm of the fire to the place. Somebody answered that they would send down to the new house for the "chief director," who could afford the requested information. The man was sent for and came. As he entered the room Mr. Blackburne at once recognized him (we could give his name if we so willed) as a party who had conspicuously figured in several cases of incendiarism, and said to him:—

"It is you, is it? Had I known it before I would not have sent for you, for I do not expect any information from you."

"What do you mean?" the man asked.

"You know very well," Mr. Blackburn replied, "what I mean."

"I know what you refer to," the man said. "You are pretty smart; but you made a mistake before and make a mistake now."

Mr. Blackburn rejoined:—"I very well know what you have been in former years, and if you had your deserts you would have been in the workhouse long ago."

At this point the direct conversation with this particular man ended—the Marshal then entering into a general conversation with the others in the "bunk-room." Being there—although perhaps he entertained doubts upon the matter—Mr. Blackburn treated all present as members of the company and talked to them as such. He argued with them concerning the bad policy of allowing so many "hangers-on" to come into the house and run with the carriage. It was asserted that they could not be kept away—and then the Marshal showed them how it could be done, either through the aid of the police, or through a determination on the part of the respectable members of the company to weed out all suspected and unsavory characters. He said it was a duty they owed to the public—and especially to the people of the neighborhood—to free their company from the bad repute into which it had fallen. He referred to the many fires, quoted particular instances of those evidently incendiary, and charged that in his investigations—a fact which is undoubtedly so—he had hindered rather than aided to discover the guilty. When asked why he did not stop these incendiary fires, he said that he could do so were they only willing to help him, and desist from throwing obstacles in his way. Thus the conversation ran along until Mr. Blackburn took his departure. He spoke but the truth to them—a truth of which everybody is aware. In their conflict with him—so far as public opinion is concerned—they have most surely come off second best. Their published "card" goes for naught; and Marshal Blackburn can have the proud satisfaction of knowing that in his efforts to preserve our property and lives from the torch of the incendiary he has the support and well wishes of all good citizens—"hangers-on," "bunkers," "runners," or "*pseudo* firemen" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resigned.—This morning Lieutenant Samuel Goldey, of the Third Police district, tendered his resignation to Mayor Fox. Mr. Goldey was appointed night watchman by Mayor Scott 26 years ago. He was subsequently appointed a patrolman, then a detective, and finally lieutenant of the Third district, in which capacity he has labored with marked ability. He served under the administrations of Mayors Scott, McCall, Swift, Gilpin, Conrad, Henry, and McMichael. Mr. Goldey was forced to resign on account of the associations into which he was brought. Recently the Mayor appointed two sergeants and a turnkey at his station house, and since their advent into his quarters the station house has been a rendezvous, to a certain extent, of firemen. This Mr. Goldey could not endure, and was compelled to resign. The retiring officer was much liked by the men under him, and was highly respected by the honorable citizens of the Fifth ward.

General Kilpatrick lectures to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, on "Sherman's March Through Georgia." The lecture is for the benefit of the Twenty-first Ward Soldiers' Monument. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's, Tenth and Chesnut streets, and at the door on night of lecture. There will no doubt be a full house. No extra charge for secured seats.

Receiving Applications.—This morning Mayor Fox was engaged in receiving applications for appointments on the police force from residents of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Twenty-sixth wards. There were a large number of applicants in attendance. A Reserve, wearing white gloves, formed the men into line, and each one was granted a hearing by the Mayor.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will, on Friday evening, hold a meeting at the Academy of Music, which promises to be very interesting. Besides the addresses of Henry Bergh, Esq., President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rev. E. W. Hutter and Rev. Phillips Brooks, there will be fine musical selections performed by Hassler's orchestra.

Larceny of an Umbrella Stand.—James Stewart was arrested last night by Officer Richards, of the Eighth district, charged with the larceny of an umbrella stand from the dwelling No. 669 North Eleventh street. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was committed in default of $500 bail.

Malicious Mischief.—Lewis Schott was taken into custody yesterday for malicious mischief. It is alleged that he drove into and damaged a car on the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway line. Alderman Massey held Schott in $600 bail to answer.

## *PARAGUAY.*

### The Overthrow of Lopez.

The last stronghold of the Paraguayan dictator has been taken. The news from the seat of war on the river Plate was printed in our late editions yesterday.

Villeta was the last great fortified point which Lopez had before his capital Asuncion. It is but seven leagues from the latter, and no obstacle exists in that distance to the advance of the allies. Asuncion is an unfortified city, or at best has but a few pieces of cannon. Thus since the month of July, when Humaita was taken, the allies, under Marshal Caxias, have gone on in their victorious career two hundred and ten miles, and have either taken by assault or compelled the evacuation of Humaita, Timbo, Tebiquary, and Villeta.

Villeta was by nature and by art a stronghold only second in importance to Humaita: for it is situated on rising ground on a very narrow bend of the river, and it was thought that the marshes in front of it rendered it almost impregnable to land assault. But the old Marshal Caxias, after directing the iron-clads to force the passage of the river, "pegged away" in front, while he ordered General Argolla to go up the west bank of the river Paraguay, opposite Asuncion, to cross over there, and thence to attack Villeta in the rear.

Villeta fell before these combined operations, and the capital of Lopez is at length reached. Lopez will either become a refugee in the interior of his own country, or escape to Bolivia. The allies have committed some blunders, as our armies did at first; but on the whole, considering their distant base and the natural obstacles to be overcome, they have by their persistency and endurance, inspired by the Emperor of Brazil, deserved the success they have gained.

We shall await with curiosity the detailed news of the recent important event. The next steamer should bring us accounts of the flight of Lopez, and of the plans of the allies in regard to Paraguay.—*N. Y. Post*

## *HENRY CLAY.*

### Reminiscence of the Great Kentuckian.

*From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Jan 14.*

The original of the following letter from the great Kentucky Commoner is the property of Mr. F. S. Johnson, Jr., of Jones county. It was addressed to M. Lakanal, member of the Institute of France and the Legion of Honor, Gallatin county, Kentucky, and it is impressed with that bland, courteous, and generous spirit which was no doubt the grand secret of the almost unrivalled popularity of Mr. Clay:—

Lexington, June 14, 1823.—Sir:—I received the letter which you did me the favor to write me on the 1st inst., covering two letters from the Marquis Lafayette and Mr. Warden. I have great peasure in assuring you that it will give me infinite satisfaction in being able to render you any service whatever in my power, and that in this respect you will find me possessed of all the dispositions which Messrs. Fayette and Warden anticipated. I regret that I was not so fortunate as to have met you in Washington city, where I could have made you acquainted with many persons whose acquaintance you would have been glad, no doubt, to cultivate. I am afraid you have located yourself in a spot somewhat dreary and destitute of society.

I must solicit that you will come immediately and see me. Should your convenience admit of it, I pray you to come straight to my house, where, *sans ceremonie*, you will find a welcome here as long as you please. It will add to the pleasure of seeing you if you will bring Madame or any part of your family. We have some French here. My recent neighbor is a Parisian family, all of whom will be delighted to see you. I shall not be absent from home, except from the 5th of the month of July to the last of it, until October.

Expecting anxiously the happiness of meeting you at my house, I will take that occasion to converse with you about your project of writing the history of America: and in the meantime I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. Clay.

### Terrible Accident.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of yesterday afternoon relates the following:—

On Thursday last a terrible accident occurred at the store of John Raffensparger, in Washington township, York county. Peter Goodling, a son of Jacob Goodling, was returning from a gunning expedition, and, stopping at the store, met with an acquaintance by the name of Cornelius Clepper. Something was said by Goodling about selling or trading Clepper his gun, when the two, in a friendly way, commenced tussling with the weapon, which was heavily loaded. While thus engaged, it accidentally went off, the whole charge lodging in Goodling's stomach, inflicting a fearful wound, and causing a laceration and protrusion of the bowels. Medical aid was immediately called in, but of no avail, as the injured man died about six hours afterwards. When will people learn to exercise care and caution in handling firearms?

### Butler.

The N. Y. *Herald* says:—"Butler is gradually becoming, if he is not already, the leader of the House. To-day the was the most conspicuous man there, and despite the national bank interest, which is very large in the House, and the Pacific Railroad interest, which is equally strong, pushed through a resolution of inquiry antagonistic to a little arrangement which has proven beneficial to both of them. The Secretary of the Treasury was present during the whole discussion, and was boldly told by the new leader of the House that himself and the Comptroller of the Currency were the 'paid agents of the national banks.' The reporters understood Butler to say the 'Treasurer,' but he meant to say the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch seemed to meet the charge with good humor and laughed heartily at it. Butler, however, carried his point, as he generally does."

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# THIRD EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

### The Fortieth Congress—Debate in the Senate this Afternoon.

### FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

#### Senate.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The President laid before the Senate a remonstrance against the proposed amendment of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also resolutions of a convention in Texas in relation to Indian Affairs. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Conklin presented the memorial of importers and dealers in wines in New York, praying for a reduction of the tax on sales of liquor and for legislation making all taxes on such sales uniform. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Also, the petition of merchants and dealers in distilled spirits in the city of New York, for legislation modifying the existing internal revenue laws. Same reference.

Mr. Pomeroy presented several petitions for woman suffrage.

Mr. Anthony presented a like memorial, which, with the others, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 20.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island 129¾; Reading, 9⅝; Canton Company, 55½; Erie, 38⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 124; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; New York Central, 164½; Illinois Central, 1 8½; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s, 87¼; 5-20s, 1862 113¼; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 110⅝; new 108¼@108⅝; 10-40s, 107¾. Gold, 135⅝. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¾.

New York, Jan. 20.—Cotton firmer; sales of 1200 bales at 29@29½c. Flour dull and declining; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat quiet; sales of 18,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·58@1·62. Corn steady; sales of 44,000 bushels mixed Western 94@96c.; white Southern, 98@$1. Oats lower; sales of 65,000 bushels Western at 78. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess, $29·75@30; prime, $24·25@25·50. Lard firm; steamed, 19½@19¾c. Whisky dull, and quotations are nominal.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet but firm at 28c. Flour active, weak, and favors buyers. Wheat firmer; fair to good $1·65@1·70. Corn dull; prime white, 85@86c.; yellow, 85@88c. Oats 70@73. Rye, $1·45@1·55. Pork firm at $30@30 50. Bacon active; rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear do. 18c.; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard, 20.

#### Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 162¾ | Western Union T. | 35½ |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 38½ | Cleveland and Tol | 101 |
| Phil. and Rea. R. | 95⅝ | Tol. & Wabash R. | 61¾ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 91⅝ | Mil. & St. P. com. | 75¼ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 90 | Adam Express Co | 55¼ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 81½ | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 25½ |
| Chic. and N. W. prf. | 85⅝ | U. S. Express Co. | 46 |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 128 | Tennessee 6s | 67⅞ |
| Pis. F. W. and Chi. | 128½ | Gold | 135⅝ |
| Pa. M. Steam. Co. | 119⅝ | Market irregular. | |

## *LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.*

### The Trial of Mrs. Twitchell.

*For additional Legal Intelligence see First Page.*

Andrew English was not disqualified, and was accepted as a juror.

Ostin Wilcox was challenged because of opinion and scruples.

Henry Graham was challenged because of opinion.

Jonathan Glazier was challenged because of opinion.

John Hunter was challenged because of scruples.

William L. Pullet was challenged because of opinion.

Simon Thatcher was challenged because of scruples.

David Borline was not disqualified, and was accepted.

Robert Cornelius was challenged because of scruples.

William Cinnamon was challenged because of opinion.

Charles Michael was challenged because of scruples.

William Geiger was challenged because of scruples.

Bernard Rapp was challenged because of scruples.

G. Ehrenheimer was not disqualified, and was accepted.

John W. Swain had formed an opinion, but at the present time had none, and not being otherwise disqualified, was accepted.

Thomas Ryan was challenged because of opinion.

Louis M Liler was challenged because of conscientious scruples.

David B. Thomas was challenged because of scruples.

William Ransom was challenged because of opinion.

William E. Bechtel was not disqualified by either scruple or opinion, and was accepted, making the twelfth juror selected.

Conrad Michael, already chosen, was challenged peremptorily by the Commonwealth, making one vacant place in the jury-box.

William Norman called—Was challenged by the Commonwealth on the ground that he was not a citizen.

Samuel Meno was challenged because of opinion.

Milton B. Madeira was challenged because of opinion.

Henry J. Hansell was challenged because of opinion.

Michael Lynn was not disqualified by opinion or scruple, and was accepted.

The Commonwealth here challenged peremptorily Fernando Woodington.

Joseph Bailey called, was challenged because of opinion.

Julius Herman was not disqualified, and was accepted.

William E Bechtel was here challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Conrad Kitchner called, was challenged because of conscientious scruples against capital punishment.

John C. Kirwin was challenged because of scruples.

Samuel J. McMillan was challenged because of scruples.

Henry Lefman was challenged because of scruples against capital punishment generally, but particularly in this case.

Leonard Mish was not disqualified by opinion or scruples, and was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

John Steinmetz was challenged because of his opinion.

Daniel McGlinsey was challenged because of scruples.

J. B. Iredell was challenged because of scruples against the death punishment.

William McKneass was challenged because of his preconceived opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

Robert A. Brown was challenged because of his opinion.

Alexander McLaumen was challenged because of an opinion he formed during the trial of Mr. Twitchell.

Daniel McArthur said he had no scruples, and at present had no opinion, but he feared his health would not permit him to act as a juror; if he were to serve he would have to drink liquor whenever he had an attack of his complaint, asthma. However, he was not challenged, and took his seat in the box.

Michael Lynn, already chosen, was here challenged peremptorily by the defense.

J. P. Heilig called, was challenged because of scruples.

Charles C. Bullock was challenged because of scruples.

Louis Fay was challenged because of his opinion.

Frederick Lauer was challenged because of opinion.

Levi Miller was challenged because of his opinion.

Frederick Maul was challenged because of scruples.

Thomas Wylie was not disqualified by scruple or opinion, and was accepted.

Here the Court took a recess of an hour and a quarter.

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# FOURTH EDITION

## HARRISBURG

### Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

### The Measures Enacted To-day

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

#### Senate.

Harrisburg, Jan. 20.—The Senate met at 11 A. M., and, after prayer by the Chaplain, several leaves of absence were granted.

Mr. Coleman from the special joint committee to examine the unavailable funds in the State Treasury, reported that the funds were counterfeit notes and broken bank notes, the latter principally of the old Towanda, Berks County and Lewistown Banks, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the State Treasurer to destroy these funds.

The following bills were read:—

Mr. Davis, one authorizing the Auditor-General to settle the claim of the State for the bonds due on the capital stock of the Kaska William Coal Company, upon the basis of the existing amount thereof.

Mr. Connell, one changing the name of the Mcsherrytown Novitiate and Academy at Chesnut Hill and giving the right to grant degrees of merit and diplomas, and exempting the property from taxation.

By Mr. Fisher, one incorporating the African College.

By Mr. Henszey, to make more efficient the police of Philadelphia. This bill makes it the duty of the Mayor to preserve the peace and protect the voter at the polls, and prevents the Sheriff from interfering.

He also offered one relative to the Police Department of Philadelphia and the appointment of Commissioners of Police, giving the Governor the power to appoint five Commissioners.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution calling on the State Treasurer to report the names of the employes of the Senate and House last session paid by him and the amount paid each. Objection was made and it was laid on the table.

Mr. McIntyre one providing for the printing of 8000 copies of a new edition of a work on school Architecture.

Mr. Olmstead and Mr. Fisher opposed the resolution on account of the unnecessary expense, and on motion of Mr. Wallace it was referred to the Committee on Education to report the necessity and cost.

A resolution providing for printing the Auditor-General's report on banks and the report of the Cattle Commissioners at Springfield was also defeated.

By Mr. Errett, one requiring the State Library to kept open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. during the session.

#### House of Representatives.

The attention of the House was called by Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, to the fact that the franking privilege had been abused by parties who had sent private matter through the mails at an expense to the State in some instances, of over five dollars postage on each package. No action was taken.

On motion of Mr. Subers, four thousand copies in English and one thousand in German of the Auditor-General's report on banks were ordered to be printed.

Various reports were made from committees, among them the following, which were reported favorably:—

Amending the law for macadamizing of streets in the rural districts. This amendment gives Councils power to direct the streets or roads to be macadamized, and to name the width, not less than 18 feet, and the depth of stone to be paid for by the owners of fronting property, except the intersections, which are to be paid by the city. The contractor to collect it from the owners, and the unpaid bills to be liens.

Repealing the law authorizing the appointment of a measurer of paving stones.

Authorizing the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to lay out Mount Airy avenue, from Germantown avenue to Green street, to assess damages which are to be sustained by the owners of property affected by it.

The Commissioners to receive five dollars per day.

The Federal Relations Committee reported favorably a joint resolution urging Congress not to purchase any telegraph lines.

The following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:—

By Mr. Kleckner, of Philadelphia, requiring aldermen of Philadelphia and Pittsburg to be provided with a seal of office.

By Mr. Adaire, of Philadelphia, appointing commissions to open Montgomery avenue from Girard avenue to Richmond street; also Warren street from Richmond to Beach, in the Eighteenth ward.

## *FROM BALTIMORE.*

Baltimore, Jan. 20.

#### General Grant

has declined the hospitalities of the city tendered to him, on account of previous engagements, but he will receive the citizens here probably on Saturday morning.

#### Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 163¼ | West. Union Tel. | 35⅝ |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 38⅝ | Cleve. & Toledo R. | 103⅜ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 94¼ | Toledo & Wabash. | 61⅝ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 91½ | Mil. & St. Paul R. | 74½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 89¾ | Adams Express | 55¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 81⅜ | Wells, Fargo | 25½ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 86 | United States Ex. | 47½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 128¼ | Tennessee 6s, New | 67½ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 123¼ | Gold | 135½ |
| Pacific Mail Steam. | 119¼ | Market irregular. | |

#### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BETWEEN BOARDS.** | | | |
| $1000 5-20s '67..cp. | [illegible] | 100 sh Read | 47⅛ |
| $10000 Am Gold...b60. | 135⅝ | 100 do...85. | 47¼ |
| 5 sh Susq Cl. | 12 | 100 do | 47 3-16 |
| 34 sh Penna R. | 57½ | 100 do...2d. | 47 3-16 |
| 44 sh Leh Nav...ls. | 29¾ | 800 do...ls.b30. | 47⅛ |
| 50 do. | 29¾ | 100 do | 47 3-16 |
| 4 sh Far & Mec B. | 12½ | 100 do...s3. | 47 3-16 |
| 180 sh Read R...b30. | 47 44 | 100 do...b15. | 47⅝ |
| 100 do...b20. | 47⅞ | 5 do...s10wn. | 47 |
| 100 do...b30. | 47½ | 100 do...85. | 47½ |
| 100 do | 47·4 | 100 do...2d&in. | 47⅝ |
| 100 do...c. | 47 3 | 100 do...rg&in. | 47½ |
| 100 do | 47 81 | 100 do...s5&in. | 47½ |
| 100 do...b30. | 47¾ | 100 do...s30. | 47 1-16 |
| **SECOND BOARD.** | | | |
| $2000 Leh RR l'n. | 83½ | 100 sh Leh N...b30. | 30⅜ |
| $5000 Leh 6s, gold l. | 88¾ | 100 do...c. | 30⅛ |
| $500 do | 88⅞ | 300 do...ls. | 30⅛ |
| $500 do | 88⅞ | 10 sh Phil & E...b60. | 27⅛ |
| $2800 City 6s, New. ls. | 100⅛ | 8 sh N Central | 49 |
| $6100 do...ls. | 100⅛ | 46 sh Leh V R...ls. | 55½ |
| $1000 Pa R 1 m 6s | 98 | 8 do...ls. | 55½ |
| $1500 Pa 6s, 2 ser.c&p. | 104 | 10 sh Mech Bk | 31⅞ |
| 80 sh Norrist'n...2d. | 69 | 1000 sh N Y & Mid..ls. | 4¼ |

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of *taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1868 payable on and after February, first proximo, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company on the 15th inst.
T. PARKER NORRIS,
Treasurer.
1 20 10t

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FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
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The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### The Franking Privileges Restricted—The Defeat of Lopez—Affairs in Europe.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

Washington, Jan. 20.

#### The Reconstruction Committee

to-day heard the argument from Governor Wells and the mixed delegation of negroes and whites, urging that no legislation be had by Congress, but that the present Constitution of Virginia be allowed to remain as it is. They also appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and urged the passage of the House bill now before the Committee, providing for holding an election under the present Constitution.

#### The Postal Committee

of the House heard arguments against the Postage Telegraph bill from William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The argument is to be continued to-morrow.

#### The House Appropriation Committee

had the army appropriation bill under consideration to-day, and put it in condition to be reported to the House.

#### The Ways and Means Committee,

among other things, discussed Sherman's financial scheme to-day. It is understood that they do not look with favor on it, but will probably bring in a funding bill of their own, containing the features looking to resumption.

The House, after discussing the bill to regulate and restrict the

#### Franking Privilege

for two hours, during which amendments of all sorts were proposed, one of them by Mr. Washburne, to abolish the privilege entirely, passed the bill, which simply prohibits the use of fac simile stamps, and requires each person using the franking privilege to write their own autograph.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

#### The Supreme Court

of the District of Columbia, to-day, through Chief Justice Cartter, declined to accede to the request of Joseph H. Bradley, made several days since, that the order for his disbarment be considered simply as a suspension of his practice before that Court. The Supreme Court of the United States having ordered a peremptory mandamus to the Judge of the District Court to restore Bradley to its bar, it is supposed that the next step will be the serving of that process on or before Monday next.

## *FROM SOUTH AMERICA.*

*By Atlantic Cable.*

#### The Defeat of Lopez Confirmed.

Paris, Jan. 20.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to-day. The previous reports of the capture of Villeta and the destruction of the Paraguayan army are fully confirmed.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

*By Atlantic Cable.*

#### The Spanish Cortes.

Madrid, Jan. 30.—The newly-elected Cortes will meet for business on Feb. 11.

#### Earthquakes.

London, Jan. 20.—The particulars of the earthquake which recently occurred around the shores of the Bay of Bengal have been received by telegraph. The loss of life was very great.

#### This Evening's Quotations.

London, Jan. 20—Evening.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account; 5-20s, 75¾. Railways steady; Erie, 26¾; Illinois Central, 93¼.

Paris, Jan. 20—Evening.—The Bourse is dull; Rentes, 70·05f.

Liverpool, Jan. 20—Evening.—Cotton steady; uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans, 11¾d; sales to-day 15,000 bales. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9d.

London, Jan. 20—Evening.—Turpentine, 32s. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d.@58s.

#### Fire in New York.

New York, Jan. 20—2·30 P. M.—The large four-story building No. 71 William street, occupied by Bogert & Evans as a paper warehouse, is now burning furiously. A large stock of willow ware, owned by Smith & Son, is stored in the building. The loss will be very heavy.

New York, Jan. 20.—Gerard C. Quick, a shoreman for over thirty years died suddenly in this city to-day of paralysis, aged 57 years.

### FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

#### Senate.

*Continued from Third Edition.*

Washington, Jan. 20.—Mr. Morgan presented the remonstrance of Phillips & Co., manufacturers of telegraph material, against the passage of the bill now pending to allow the importation of such materials duty free. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also several remonstrances against any increase of duty on imported steel. The same reference.

Mr. Howe presented the remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee against the further extension of a certain portion of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also resolutions of the same body for the appointment of a commission to locate a canal above the Falls of Niagara. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.), at his own request, was relieved from further duty on the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Pomeroy moved to take up the bill relating to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Senate, by a vote of 26 yeas to 25 nays, has decided to consider the Air-line Railroad bill; and Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, is now delivering an argument against it.

#### House of Representatives.

Mr. Van Wyck presented the petition of citizens of Schoharie county, New York, asking that the pension laws be so amended that all persons shall be allowed from the date their right accrued, if application be made within seven years.

Mr. Judd introduced a bill to enable the city of Chicago to enlarge its harbor. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Cullom introduced a bill for the relief of States entitled to swamp land indemnity. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.), the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate all the facts and estimates connected with the building of the Marine Hospital at Chicago.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to strengthen the public credit, and relating to contracts for the payment of coin. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill reads as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws, by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing bonds of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver: Provided, however, that before any of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall mature or be paid before maturity, the obligations not bearing interest, known as United States notes, shall be made convertible into coin at the option of the holder.